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MEETING

STATE OF CALIFORNIA

INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT BOARD

SUSTAINABILITY AND MARKET DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE

JOE SERNA, JR., CALEPA BUILDING

1001 I STREET

2ND FLOOR

SIERRA HEARING ROOM

SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 5, 2006

10:02 A.M.

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Ms. Cheryl Peace

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Mr. Jeffrey Danzinger

Ms. Rosalie Mul

STAFF

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Mr. Elliott Block, Chief Counsel

Ms. Deborah Balluch, Executive Assistant

Ms. Lorraine Van Kekerix, Acting Deputy Director

Mr. John Smith, Acting Deputy Director

Ms. Catherine Cardozo, Acting Branch Manager, Office of
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Ms. Christine Flowers

Mr. Michael Leason, Supervisor, Plastic Recycling
Technologies

Ms. Kristen McDonald

Mr. Jon Myers, Assistant Director, Public Affairs

Mr. Bill Orr, Branch Manager, Recycling Technologies

Mr. Trevor O'Shaughnessy, Supervisor, State Agency
Assistance Section

Ms. Dana Papke

APPEARANCES CONTINUED

Mr. Steve Sorelle, Supervisor, Office of Local Assistance,
North Section

ALSO PRESENT

Mr. Alan Abs, Rural County ESJPA

Mr. Gilbert Acevedo, Department of Veteran Affairs

Ms. Nina Bellucci, APC/Moore Recycling

Mr. John Cupps, San Luis Obispo Integrated Waste
Management Authority

Mr. Steve Dunn, Recycle America Waste Management

Mr. Evan Edgar, California Refuse Removal Council

Ms. Laurie Hanson, Progressive Bag Alliance

Mr. Bill Hayter, Tulare County

Mr. Rick Hironymous, County of Modoc

Mr. Dino Latino, CSU Monterey

Mr. Murphy Maloney, California Science Center

Mr. Ziad Mazboudi, City of San Juan Capistrano

Mr. Jack McGurk, Consultant Sutter Hospitals

Ms. Kristin Power, California Grocers Association

Mr. Stephen Reed, CSU Monterey

Mr. Aan Tan, Riverside Community College District

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1 PROCEEDINGS

2 CHAIRPERSON PETERSEN: Good morning. And welcome
3 to the California Integrated Waste Management Board's
4 Sustainability and Market Development Committee.

5 As a courtesy, please turn off your cell phones or
6 put them on vibrate.

7 And I guess we're --

8 Do we have any ex partes?

9 COMMITTEE MEMBER PEACE: I'm up to date.

10 CHAIRPERSON PETERSEN: I did meet and greet with
11 Pat Shivo.

12 Deb, could you call the roll, please.

13 EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT BALLUCH: Peace?

14 COMMITTEE MEMBER PEACE: Here.

15 EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT BALLUCH: Petersen?

16 CHAIRPERSON PETERSEN: Here.

17 There are speaker -- everybody knows the drill.
18 The speaker requests are on the back table. Just give
19 them to Deb if you want to talk.

20 Is there anyone here who wishes to address the
21 Committee that's not on the agenda today.

22 Evan, you're up.

23 MR. EDGAR: Thank you, Chair and Board members.

24 Evan Edgar, California Refuse Removal Council.

25 A handout is being passed around about carpet

1 recycling. This is an update impromptu based upon a
2 presentation John Blue made back in San Jose at the CRA
3 conference, in July, about carpet recycling.

4 Not enough was being done about carpets. It's
5 2 percent of the waste stream. Carpet is a huge chunk,
6 and it's low hanging fruit. There's over a hundred C&D
7 ordinances and 50 permitted C&D recycling facilities.

8 We need to have an answer for carpets. CRC, in
9 partnership with the MRF operators in the Bay Area will be
10 starting a pilot program on carpet recycling. Tomorrow we
11 have a meeting in Marin at Garbarino's facility where
12 we're going to be piloting the recycling of
13 commercial-grade PVC carpet -- where I flew out a staff
14 member to Georgia to Tandus, and Tandus is a premier
15 carpet recyclers using the care standard, carpet care
16 standard, or gold standard for California. So John Blue
17 had facilitated that. We had three or four meetings over
18 the last couple of months on recycling commercial-grade
19 carpet. And Tandus is coming out tomorrow.

20 We have twelve CRC MRF operators -- be in the
21 meeting tomorrow. We're -- starting January 1st, we hope
22 to start that program whereby we get 30 to 60 bucks a ton
23 of PVC carpet, that they will ship back to Georgia on
24 their dime. So we are excited about this process here.

25 At the same time, on a residential carpet, L.A.

1 Fibers will take carpet scraps for free. And with tipping
2 fees going up statewide, you can get it down to L.A. for
3 about 35 a ton.

4 It could be competitive, where we're going to be
5 rolling out for some people with higher tipping fees and
6 looking at the residential aspects of L.A. Fiber's carpet
7 care. So that's my update -- my two-minute update -- from
8 the July '06 board meeting.

9 CHAIRPERSON PETERSEN: Now Evan, so the guys back
10 east in Georgia, the other big carpet recycler, it's \$60
11 shipping point?

12 MR. EDGAR: They will pick it up at our
13 facilities. They will pay us 30 to 60 bucks a ton. You
14 bail it; you store it. They do a milk run and put it on
15 rail. They haul that to Georgia at the plant.

16 The whole reason that's working, because the green
17 procurement, some of the work that Cheryl Peace has worked
18 on for the past four years was getting green procurement,
19 both at the state and local level.

20 But as part of the general services carpet
21 standard and gold standard, is that market demand is
22 having the MRF operators respond, by having Tandus come
23 out, offering us 30 to 60 bucks a ton.

24 CHAIRPERSON PETERSEN: So they're actually pulling
25 it off the tip floor?

1 MR. EDGAR: Well, a couple of things in the
2 industry. We're going to do a couple public announcements
3 whereby the installer can then, before it even goes on the
4 pick line, we want to capture it on the front side, source
5 separated, so we don't even cross-contaminate it.

6 So on the indoor tip floor, at Garbarino's place
7 is an ideal place, because we don't have the moisture or
8 the weather to deal with. But how to design the program
9 in order to get PVC carpet that's not contaminated from
10 the MRF tip floor.

11 CHAIRPERSON PETERSEN: This is great, Evan.

12 Thank you very much.

13 MR. EDGAR: You're welcome.

14 CHAIRPERSON PETERSEN: Any questions?

15 Okay. We have a pretty packed agenda today. And
16 so we'll get right into this. Okay.

17 Lorraine, are you ready for your Deputy Director's
18 Report and everything else?

19 ACTING DEPUTY DIRECTOR VAN KEKERIX: I am ready.

20 CHAIRPERSON PETERSEN: Great.

21 ACTING DEPUTY DIRECTOR VAN KEKERIX: I have a
22 couple of items to let you know about.

23 First of all in terms of the jurisdictions,
24 2003/2004 biennial reviews, I wanted to give you an
25 update.

1 Since no biennial review items were considered by
2 the Board in November, the numbers on biennial reviews
3 that the Board has already conducted still remains at 268
4 jurisdictions that have been approved with good programs.
5 244 out of the 268 were above 50 percent diversion; and 24
6 of the 268 were below 50 percent diversion and were found
7 to have made a good faith effort or to have met a
8 Board-approved reduced diversion requirement.

9 Today, we are hearing two more biennial reviews.
10 They are proposed for approval based on their good faith
11 efforts to implement programs that are below 50 percent or
12 their Board-approved reduced goal.

13 39 more jurisdictions will be presented either to
14 the Board or delegated to the executive director for
15 approval over the next several months. 115 jurisdictions
16 will not be going through the 2003/2004 biennial review
17 process because they were either granted a time extension
18 that lasted through 2005, or they are on compliance.

19 And staff is working hard to reach their goal of
20 concluding the 2003/2004 biennial review process by the --
21 by March of 2007.

22 And in line with that, I want to tell you that
23 there are three jurisdictions that may be recommended for
24 a compliance order. Prior to staff bringing an agenda
25 item to the Board to place a jurisdiction on a compliance

1 order, statute requires that staff confer with the
2 jurisdiction about conditions relating to a proposed order
3 of compliance at least 60 days before sending the notice
4 of the Board hearing.

5 Staff has started the initial conferring process
6 for potential compliance orders for three jurisdictions:
7 one in the Bay Area, and two in Los Angeles County.

8 If the issues are not resolved, the next step
9 would be to issue the notice of intent to have the hearing
10 at least 30 days before a Board hearing. So we are moving
11 down that path on a few jurisdictions.

12 State agency reporting; we are coming up to the
13 end of 2006, so our State Organization and Facility
14 Assistance Section or SOFA, is preparing a mailing to all
15 state agencies and facilities regarding their mandated
16 2006 annual report, which will be due April first of 2007.

17 The reports that the state agencies submit will
18 reflect recycling and diversion efforts throughout the
19 2006 calendar year, and the agency or facility's
20 compliance with a 50 percent waste diversion mandate.
21 They will be reporting online, through our SOARD database
22 system, and that will help the state agencies and
23 facilities reduce the time needed and the effort to
24 prepare the annual report as well as help streamline our
25 Board staff review.

1 And my final item is about a new tool available on
2 the Internet. Construction and demolition waste is almost
3 a quarter of the waste stream, and much of it can be
4 diverted.

5 Many jurisdictions are considering whether to
6 implement additional C&D programs and they need an
7 easy-to-use method to determine the amount and types of
8 waste in the C&D loan in order to customize and develop a
9 successful diversion program.

10 The C&D visual characterization method is posted
11 on the Web. That's what was developed by our contractor.
12 And recently, the construction and demolition waste stream
13 composition calculator was added to the Board's Web site.
14 The calculator is an analysis tool that jurisdictions can
15 use to enter data from their visual characterization
16 sampling to determine the material composition of the
17 disposed C&D waste stream and develop better programs.

18 So now both pieces are up and people should be
19 able to use this.

20 CHAIRPERSON PETERSEN: Great. How long has it
21 been up?

22 ACTING DEPUTY DIRECTOR VAN KEKERIX: I don't have
23 the exact date, but it's within the last couple of weeks.

24 CHAIRPERSON PETERSEN: That's great.

25 Anybody follow up on that? Anybody questioned you

1 or said good, bad, or indifferent yet?

2 ACTING DEPUTY DIRECTOR VAN KEKERIX: There have
3 been a number of people who have been waiting for it. So
4 I'm sure they are trying it out.

5 CHAIRPERSON PETERSEN: Great. Super.

6 Thank you, Lorraine.

7 Okay. We're off to Item B, Board Item 11.

8 ACTING DEPUTY DIRECTOR VAN KEKERIX: Item B is
9 Consideration of the 2003/2004 Biennial Review Findings
10 for the Source Reduction and Recycling Element and
11 Household Waste Element and Consideration of Rescission of
12 the Previously-Approved Petition for Rural Reduction for
13 the City of Parlier, Fresno County.

14 And Catherine Cardozo is presenting.

15 OFFICE OF LOCAL ASSISTANCE ACTING BRANCH MANAGER
16 CARDOZO: Good morning.

17 Staff conducted, as Lorraine said, a 2003/2004
18 biennial review for the City of Parlier in Fresno County
19 and found that the City has adequately implemented its
20 solid waste diversion programs.

21 In addition, staff found that the City has been
22 consistently exceeding the 50 percent diversion goal since
23 2000, so it is determined it is no longer eligible for the
24 rural reduction of 30 percent that it was previously
25 granted by the Board. And so staff is therefore

1 recommending Option 1, that would approve the biennial
2 review findings for the City as well as rescinding its
3 rural reduction goal.

4 CHAIRPERSON PETERSEN: Any questions?

5 COMMITTEE MEMBER PEACE: Are they still rural, or
6 have they grown big enough that they are not rural?

7 OFFICE OF LOCAL ASSISTANCE ACTING BRANCH MANAGER
8 CARDOZO: No, it's because according to statute, if they
9 can show that they are consistently meeting the goal,
10 which they have been since 2000, that they should no
11 longer be eligible for a reduced goal. They are above 50.
12 They are --

13 COMMITTEE MEMBER PEACE: I think that's great that
14 they are a rural community and are doing this well. This
15 is great. They even got a RAC grant like back in August,
16 didn't they?

17 So I think that's wonderful.

18 CHAIRPERSON PETERSEN: Well, I think they would
19 want to keep it, then they would be at 80. Don't you
20 think.

21 (Laughter.)

22 CHAIRPERSON PETERSEN: Oh, well. Okay.

23 COMMITTEE MEMBER PEACE: Yeah, when you look at
24 their -- you know, they have a Spanish-speaking,
25 predominantly Spanish-speaking population. They have

1 36 percent below the poverty level, and they are still
2 able to get to, you know, 72 percent.

3 CHAIRPERSON PETERSEN: That's fabulous.

4 COMMITTEE MEMBER PEACE: They are doing something
5 right.

6 CHAIRPERSON PETERSEN: Good job. By the way, do I
7 hear a motion?

8 COMMITTEE MEMBER PEACE: I would like to move
9 Resolution 2006-217.

10 CHAIRPERSON PETERSEN: I guess I second; right?
11 Deb could you call the roll, please?

12 EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT BALLUCH: Peace?

13 COMMITTEE MEMBER PEACE: Aye.

14 EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT BALLUCH: Petersen?

15 CHAIRPERSON PETERSEN: Aye. Okay.

16 Lorraine, we're on to Item C. We'll put that on
17 consent, please. Item C, Board Item 12.

18 ACTING DEPUTY DIRECTOR VAN KEKERIX: Item C is
19 Consideration of the 2003/2004 Biennial Review Findings
20 for the Source Reduction and Recycling Element and
21 Household Hazardous Waste Element for the Following
22 jurisdictions: Lassen, Lassen Regional, Solid Waste
23 Management Authority, Modoc, Modoc Unincorporated.

24 And Steve Sorelle will be making the presentation.

25 OFFICE OF LOCAL ASSISTANCE, NORTH SECTION

1 SUPERVISOR SORELLE: Good morning, Chair Petersen and
2 Committee Member Peace.

3 CHAIRPERSON PETERSEN: Good morning.

4 OFFICE OF LOCAL ASSISTANCE, NORTH SECTION

5 SUPERVISOR SORELLE: Agenda Item C or Board Item 12
6 includes two jurisdictions: Lassen -- excuse me, Lassen
7 Regional Solid Waste Management Agency made up of the City
8 of Susanville in the unincorporated area of Lassen County,
9 and the unincorporated area of Modoc County.

10 Staff believes both jurisdiction have shown good
11 faith efforts to implement all feasible and reasonable
12 diversion programs, including supporting programs, to meet
13 the 50 percent diversion goal; or in Modoc's case, a
14 reduced goal. Yet both fell below their respective goals
15 in the 2004.

16 The Lassen Regional Agency has also submitted the
17 required documentation showing it meets the conditions for
18 claiming biomass diversion credit in both '03 and '04.

19 Based on analysis of available information and
20 recent site visits to both jurisdictions, Board staff
21 believes they can be found to be in compliance as they
22 both fall under Scenario 2 of the CIWMP Enforcement
23 Policy, Part 2. That is, and I quote, "Implementing
24 some/all programs but not meeting diversion requirements."

25 Both jurisdictions have experienced many

1 challenges meeting the 50 percent diversion goal common to
2 rural jurisdictions. Modoc County especially has been
3 impacted by its very remote location for population
4 centers and markets.

5 Lassen County encompasses an area of approximately
6 the size of Connecticut, about 4720 square miles. It has
7 a population just under 35,000; and a population density
8 of about seven residents per square mile. Of those
9 residents, over 11,000 are incarcerated persons in CDC
10 facilities.

11 The pounds disposed per person per day is
12 approximately three, a little over three, as compared to
13 the statewide average of 6 pounds per person per day.

14 Waste disposed from Lassen County in 2004,
15 approximately 25,000 tons, accounted for 6/100th of a
16 percent of the state's total. The County 's largest
17 employers are California Department of Corrections, U.S.
18 Bureau of Land Management, U.S. Forest Service, Lassen
19 Medical Center, and Lassen Community College.

20 Through its hauler, the regional agency provides
21 residential curbside recycling service and commercial
22 on-site pickup in the County's most densely populated
23 area, Susanville.

24 The agency also provides a range of other waste
25 reduction programs, in addition to the programs carried

1 out by the California Department of Corrections
2 facilities, to achieve a 2004 diversion rate of
3 48 percent, 10 percent of which comes from biomass
4 diversion.

5 While the regional agency qualifies as rural, it
6 has not applied for a reduction to its diversion goal.

7 By contrast, Modoc County encompasses a land area
8 of almost 4200 square miles. The main population center
9 is the City of Alturas, which in 2004 had population of
10 2900. The unincorporated area's population was about
11 6800, which translates to a population density of less
12 than two persons per square mile. The pounds disposed per
13 person per day in the unincorporated area was three, as
14 compared, again, to the statewide average of about six per
15 day.

16 In 2004, it disposed approximately 3800 tons and
17 accounted for 9/1,000th of a percent of the state's total.

18 Seventy percent of the land in Modoc County is
19 owned by either the U.S. Forest Service or the U.S. Bureau
20 of Land Management. While the state categorizes Modoc
21 County as rural, the federal government has designated
22 Modoc as a frontier county due to its population low
23 density and distances and travel times to reach population
24 centers offering vital services. There is no industry in
25 the County and very few retail services, so most residents

1 travel to shopping areas outside the County.

2 The County applied for -- was first granted a
3 rural reduction diversion goal, which was 37 percent,
4 which was further reduced in 2002, to 13.

5 Because of its small size, however, it took only a
6 change of 39 tons to affect the unincorporated county's
7 diversion rate by 1 percent. As shown in attachment 1.A.,
8 like many small rural jurisdictions, the unincorporated
9 County's diversion rate has fluctuated from year to year,
10 ranging 11 in '99, to 21 in 2001, and down to 3 for '04.
11 Based on current disposal data's diversion rate, in 2005,
12 will rise to about 9 percent.

13 Despite these challenges, Modoc residences and
14 businesses are offered recycling and source reduction
15 opportunities as well as recycling options in the
16 out-of-county locations where most residents go for
17 shopping and other support services.

18 To conclude, based on an evaluation of the
19 jurisdictions' program implementation efforts, Board staff
20 is recommending approval of the 03/04 biennial review
21 results for the Lassen Regional Agency and the
22 unincorporated area of Modoc County. Rick Hironymous from
23 Modoc County, and Allen Abs from the Rural County
24 Environmental Services JPA, are here today and ready to
25 answer any of your questions. This concludes my

1 presentation. Thanks.

2 CHAIRPERSON PETERSEN: Well done.

3 Cheryl, any questions?

4 COMMITTEE MEMBER PEACE: When I just look at
5 Modoc, see that we're up to 13 percent and then 21 percent
6 and then 20 percent and now down to 3. I'm just kind of
7 wondering what -- I know you said it takes a few tons to
8 really change that number, but what is it? What happened
9 in there to have it go from 21 and 20 and clear down to 3?

10 OFFICE OF LOCAL ASSISTANCE, NORTH SECTION

11 SUPERVISOR SORELLE: Well, actually I'm going to have Rick
12 speak to that issue. And before he does, I would like to
13 give you a couple of calculations that we have looked at.

14 We've talked to the City of Alturas and Modoc
15 County about forming a regional agency because they are so
16 super-imposed upon one another, that we think trying to
17 differentiate their disposal is difficult at best.

18 Modoc has a 13 percent reduced rate; Alturas a 16.
19 If we combine their numbers for 2004, they are at 13
20 together. By 2005, they are at 17.

21 So we think that 3 percent is a little misleading.
22 It could be very small allocation differences between
23 trying to do the county versus the small town that's at
24 its center.

25 So you know, collectively they are still in their

1 rural reduction zone. I just wanted to make that clear.

2 I think Rick can give us some details on, you
3 know, what he sees happening in the county, that may have
4 some impact on disposal.

5 CHAIRPERSON PETERSEN: Rick? Please.

6 Good morning.

7 State your name, please, and your affiliation.

8 MR. HIRONYMOUS: Rick Hironymous, and I'm the
9 Deputy Public Works Director for the County of Modoc, in
10 charge of waste management, and you name it; many things.

11 CHAIRPERSON PETERSEN: Everything in the frontier;
12 right?

13 MR. HIRONYMOUS: Everything in the frontier. I
14 left my horse parked out back. My six guns are out there
15 too, you know.

16 (Laughter.)

17 MR. HIRONYMOUS: Actually, our county is very
18 spread out. The population center in Alturas is not the
19 main part of the county. The main part of the county is
20 farm and ranch. Most of the people live closer to Oregon
21 than they do to Alturas. They live 40 miles from Klamath
22 Falls, Oregon, which is a town of 50,000. They go
23 shopping; gas is cheaper; they take their recyclables up
24 there, because they get more money for them up there.

25 CHAIRPERSON PETERSEN: Right.

1 MR. HIRONYMOUS: Everybody goes out of town and
2 goes shopping, because there is no shopping, basically.
3 You know, we're six hours away from Sacramento.

4 CHAIRPERSON PETERSEN: That's pretty straight
5 forward.

6 So it took me three days to get here on horse
7 back. I'm kidding. I left yesterday.

8 (Laughter.)

9 CHAIRPERSON PETERSEN: You're tired.

10 (Laughter.)

11 CHAIRPERSON PETERSEN: Okay. All right.

12 You had a specific question, Cheryl?

13 COMMITTEE MEMBER PEACE: Not really, but since you
14 are in charge of the Public Works, and you can't really
15 get your diversion up any higher, it does say that here
16 that you -- one of your source reductions is procurement.

17 What kinds of things do you try to buy that are
18 recycled or have recycled content?

19 MR. HIRONYMOUS: Actually, we have purchased a
20 number of park benches, picnic tables that are recycled
21 plastic. We do retread tires on all County vehicles.

22 COMMITTEE MEMBER PEACE: Good. That's great.

23 MR. HIRONYMOUS: Our local contractor who provides
24 our asphalt has recently gotten the equipment to do the
25 rubberized asphalt. We've been down 1500 tons of that

1 last year; we'll probably do more. You know, we're using
2 crumb rubber for playground fall-zone protection.

3 COMMITTEE MEMBER PEACE: Do you use recycled paint
4 or do you use refined oil?

5 MR. HIRONYMOUS: Actually, none of our paint is
6 worth a darn for recycling, because it's all frozen by the
7 time we get it. So it has to be disposed of, but we do --
8 we have cooperated with our RCRC and gotten some recycled
9 paint. You know, we use glass recycling in all our county
10 parks, buildings, and grounds.

11 CHAIRPERSON PETERSEN: So you're doing all the
12 right stuff.

13 MR. HIRONYMOUS: We're trying; we're doing the
14 best we can.

15 CHAIRPERSON PETERSEN: That's grand. That's
16 grand.

17 COMMITTEE MEMBER PEACE: Thank you.

18 CHAIRPERSON PETERSEN: Okay. I have a request for
19 speaker Alan Abs.

20 MR. ABS: Good morning, members of the Committee.

21 My name is Alan Abs. I'm with the Rural Counties
22 Environmental Services JPA. And I just wanted to put in a
23 couple good words for Modoc County and the work that Rick
24 is doing.

25 And as the Committee members may know, my home

1 county is Tehama County. And so when I first made the
2 trip up to Modoc, I tried to put everything in perspective
3 of Modoc County versus Tehama County, what things I would
4 like for when I went up there. And some of the things
5 that struck me -- and I believe that the former Chair
6 Marin also had a epiphany when she took the drive out to
7 Modoc County several years ago, to see how remote it is.
8 Modoc County is 40 percent -- I always thought Tehama
9 County was rural, but Modoc County is 40 percent larger
10 than Tehama, has one-fifth the population. As Rick
11 mentioned, most of the people do go shopping outside of
12 the county and go shopping in Oregon because it's cheaper
13 and there's no sales tax. And so Modoc County doesn't get
14 the benefit of some of the statistical alterations to
15 their disposal reporting, so that's a negative on their
16 part.

17 Modoc County doesn't have a landfill. Their waste
18 goes out of state, to Nevada. They do it through a series
19 of 11 transfer stations. So they have one transfer
20 station per every thousand people, which is not very good
21 economies of scale. They make all their money to pay for
22 their solid waste programs through a series of parcel
23 assessments, which were put in force, pre Prop 218. So at
24 this point they are actually losing money doing the solid
25 waste function, and they have to supplement it with about

1 a hundred thousand dollars a year through their general
2 fund. So it's very expensive to dispose of the waste.
3 There's not much access to curbside garbage collection,
4 therefore no curbside recycling.

5 And Rick can certainly give you examples of the
6 situations where people have tried to take cardboard down
7 to Redding or someplace to get money for it, and they have
8 actually lost money on the trip down there and back with
9 the price of gas. So they are very dependent on gas
10 prices and markets, to even determine whether they are
11 going to make a profit or lose money taking recyclables to
12 market.

13 As Steve Sorelle mentioned, there is no industry;
14 very little retail there. And although it's -- it may
15 sound funny; the last several years, the total dollar
16 value of building permits and a number of houses built in
17 Modoc has risen drastically. In 2004, they built 43
18 houses. In 2005, they bumped it up to almost 55 houses.

19 CHAIRPERSON PETERSEN: Amazing growth.

20 (Laughter.)

21 MR. ABS: Although it doesn't sound like a lot,
22 those type of things do matter in a county that only has
23 10,000 people, where there's no ability to separate
24 materials and take them to market.

25 So as you saw in talking with Rick Hironymous,

1 they do have some procurement policies in place; they are
2 doing what they can do. And I believe they are taking all
3 the feasible and reasonable measures they can. And so I
4 would ask the Committee to give them good faith effort for
5 what they have done.

6 CHAIRPERSON PETERSEN: Great. So you're in favor
7 of the frontier; right?

8 MR. ABS: I was thinking about forming a separate
9 entity called the Frontier Counties Environmental
10 Services. It would be Modoc and Trinity.

11 CHAIRPERSON PETERSEN: Go for it.

12 (Laughter.)

13 CHAIRPERSON PETERSEN: Cheryl. Do you have any
14 other questions?

15 COMMITTEE MEMBER PEACE: I was just wondering, is
16 there anybody here from Lassen? Because they said they do
17 some kind of procurement. I was just wondering what kind
18 of green procurement.

19 OFFICE OF LOCAL ASSISTANCE, NORTH SECTION

20 SUPERVISOR SORELLE: I can give you a little detail on
21 that. Lassen was unable to make it. They are happy to
22 report that they have actually hired a new staff person
23 that's coming on, to give further aid up there and to do
24 more promotional activities as well. But they are unable
25 to make it today.

1 But Carolyn Sullivan with our staff can give you
2 detail.

3 CHAIRPERSON PETERSEN: Hi.

4 MS. SULLIVAN: Hi. I have been working with
5 Lassen. And as Steve said, they weren't able to come.

6 They do have a procurement policy in place that
7 does favor green items wherever reasonable and feasible.
8 Both the County and the City of Susanville have been
9 experiencing dire financial straights, that apparently the
10 City of Susanville is very close to bankruptcy right now.
11 And so when I talked to the contact people, there's
12 actually very little purchasing of any kind going on. But
13 in terms of rerefined oil, they prefer using that, but
14 they have had a hard time getting it right now.

15 And so, you know, any time they can, they are
16 purchasing green products. But it doesn't sound like they
17 are purchasing a lot at all right now.

18 COMMITTEE MEMBER PEACE: Do you know if they
19 use -- like, retread the tires on their County vehicles,
20 because that could actually save them money.

21 Do they do any of that?

22 MS. SULLIVAN: I believe they do some of that,
23 yes.

24 CHAIRPERSON PETERSEN: So basically, they are --
25 what they are trying to do is survive --

1 MS. SULLIVAN: Exactly.

2 CHAIRPERSON PETERSEN: -- the best they can.

3 MS. SULLIVAN: Exactly.

4 CHAIRPERSON PETERSEN: Also I would like to
5 recognize our Board chair, Margo Brown. And hi, Rosalie.
6 Member Rosalie Mulé.

7 Do we have a motion?

8 COMMITTEE MEMBER PEACE: I would like to move
9 Resolution No. 2006-218.

10 CHAIRPERSON PETERSEN: And I will second that.
11 Deb?

12 EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT BALLUCH: Peace?

13 COMMITTEE MEMBER PEACE: Aye.

14 EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT BALLUCH: Petersen?

15 CHAIRPERSON PETERSEN: Aye.

16 Can we put that on consent, please.

17 Okay. We got Item D, Board Item 13.

18 ACTING DEPUTY DIRECTOR VAN KEKERIX: I will let
19 the -- please enter the title as listed so that I don't
20 have to read through it and get everyone bored.

21 (Laughter.)

22 CHAIRPERSON PETERSEN: Title as listed.

23 ACTING DEPUTY DIRECTOR VAN KEKERIX: Trevor
24 O'Shaughnessy will be making the staff presentation
25 regarding state agency and large state facility

1 noncompliance with Public Resources Code 42921.

2 STATE AGENCY ASSISTANCE SECTION SUPERVISOR

3 O'SHAUGHNESSY: Good morning, Mr. Chair and Members of the
4 Committee.

5 My name is Trevor O'Shaughnessy of the State
6 Organization Facility Assistance Section. The item before
7 you today is addressing state agency and large state
8 facility noncompliance with the state's 50 percent
9 diversion mandate pursuant to Public Resource Code, or PRC
10 Section 42921.

11 Before I begin, I would like to provide an update
12 to this item. First, staff has pulled the following state
13 agencies and facilities from the item, based on the
14 submission of statements and documentation supporting
15 achievement of the diversion plan date. The agencies and
16 facilities include Humboldt State University, Cuesta
17 Community College in San Luis Obispo, West Kern Community
18 College District, and Kern Valley State Prison.

19 Additionally, the following have been pulled due
20 to legislative action, which combined the duties of
21 agencies that were previously reporting to us with
22 existing state agencies, thus eliminating them as state
23 agencies.

24 These two agencies include the Commission on
25 Correctional Peace Officers Standards and Training as well

1 as the Board of Prison Terms.

2 Secondly, staff has updated the options for the
3 Board to consider today's meeting. This update is based
4 on the Board's recent action taken at the November 2006
5 meeting, which added additional options for consideration
6 including notifying the media for those agencies and
7 facilities not meeting the mandates for two consecutive
8 years.

9 Public Resource Code Section 42921(b) requires
10 agencies and facilities to meet the 50 percent diversion
11 mandate on and after January 1st, 2004. Based on the PRC
12 Section 42921 and staff's analysis, there are 15 state
13 agencies and facilities identified in this item that are
14 not in compliance with the 50 percent diversion mandates.
15 Based on the individual circumstances of each state agency
16 and facility, staff is presenting four recommendations of
17 action as outlined in the agenda item and the revised
18 resolution before you, Resolution 2006-226 revised.

19 There are several state agencies and facilities
20 here today to address the Committee and answer any
21 specific questions you have. Staff has also provided
22 letters from those agencies and facilities that were not
23 able to come before you today.

24 This concludes my presentation. Staff is
25 available to answer any questions you may have.

1 Thank you.

2 CHAIRPERSON PETERSEN: Thank you, Trevor.

3 Cheryl, any questions?

4 COMMITTEE MEMBER PEACE: Do we have some speakers;
5 right?

6 CHAIRPERSON PETERSEN: Let's go ahead and do that
7 first.

8 Okay. We have a number of speakers on this. And
9 from Cal State University, Monterey Bay -- I can't read
10 this. Is it Dino Latino? Come on up.

11 MR. LATINO: Thank you. My name is Dino Latino.
12 I'm the recycling coordinator for Cal State University in
13 Monterey Bay. Joining me today is the acting vice
14 president, Steve Reed. In essence, we would like to
15 provide some information regarding our non-compliance as
16 of 2005. And the Board should have received a couple
17 memos, one of them was a graph, another with some notes.

18 Historically, 2002 through 2006, 2005 was an
19 aberration in our years. And the reason we didn't make
20 our goal is, we were reliant on construction rubble
21 asphalt debris to meet our 50 percent diversion rate.
22 2005 turns out to be a planning year for all of our
23 capital improvement projects attaining permits and the
24 planning process. Therefore, we didn't get to the point
25 where we're actually recycling asphalt or using

1 construction debris. Cal State University is located on
2 the former Fort Ord Military Base. So we
3 have historical -- AB 75 reporting relied on our asphalt
4 and construction debris.

5 Several points to note: that we have begun; the
6 planning is over; we've obtained the permits. And for
7 2006, the good news is we are already approaching
8 80 percent diversion rate. We're also working on measures
9 not to be reliant on concrete and asphalt and demolition
10 debris, which includes source reduction and paper. And in
11 doing that, we've initiated a couple things: one is more
12 electronic means of communication, use of recycled paper
13 goods in our restrooms, and a strong pledge from our
14 associated student body to increase recycling efforts in
15 the residence halls.

16 The graphs -- the chart on the right is a graph
17 showing how we did make our diversion rates in the years
18 2000 to 2003. 2004 and then 2005, you can see the dip due
19 to planning reasons. And since we have begun our capital
20 improvement projects, we have already, this year,
21 recovered and are doing the right things. On the left, we
22 simply took some digital photos. If you haven't been
23 there, to Fort Ord and Cal State University, Monterey Bay,
24 just showing some of the future products on grounds that
25 we are going to do: demolition of buildings and demolition

1 of parking lots for asphalt.

2 So that's what I am here for, is to provide that
3 information and to assure the Board that we are on the
4 right track, and that 2005 proved to be an aberration to
5 our measures. But the lesson learned is not to rely on
6 construction debris asphalt and to use other methods of
7 source debris reduction.

8 Questions?

9 COMMITTEE MEMBER PEACE: I'm just so glad to hear
10 you say that you don't want to rely on construction
11 demolition; that you are going to be implementing some
12 other recycling.

13 MR. LATINO: As our student body grows now, about
14 3500, then we're able to -- they have incorporated
15 themselves in the associated student body. We have
16 residence halls going and we place recycling bins in all
17 the residence halls. And we're working toward an
18 effective recycling program for our student body.
19 Although we're only 3500, 61 percent of our students live
20 on campus. So that's a measure that's unique in the
21 California State University.

22 COMMITTEE MEMBER PEACE: In terms of procurement
23 at the school, can you -- do you have to follow some rules
24 or things purchased for the school, or can you, as a
25 school, say, I want to buy recycled paper or paint the

1 school with recycled paint? I mean, are you....

2 MR. LATINO: Through the state Buy Recycle
3 Campaign and purchasing of paper and office products, we
4 are certainly, as one of the 24 campuses, participating in
5 that and have achieved those goals.

6 But we're looking at using recycled paint for
7 painting buildings. Because we're on the former Fort Ord
8 base, we've instituted some programs and looking forward
9 to recycling some old military office furniture and things
10 of that nature.

11 So as we are renovating buildings, we're looking
12 for the use of green products, recycled products to do
13 that, as well as a new library. We're trying to reach
14 several sustainable efforts in green building
15 construction.

16 CHAIRPERSON PETERSEN: So part of the LEEDS
17 program.

18 MR. LATINO: Part of the LEEDS program. We're
19 hoping it will be a LEEDS star project, but working toward
20 that.

21 CHAIRPERSON PETERSEN: How long has the school
22 been there?

23 MR. LATINO: 1995 was our inaugural year, so we're
24 in our 10th or 11th year at this point.

25 CHAIRPERSON PETERSEN: So you're just getting

1 started, really.

2 MR. LATINO: We're not new; we're young.

3 Any other questions?

4 Again thank you for the opportunity to respond.

5 CHAIRPERSON PETERSEN: Thank you very much.

6 COMMITTEE MEMBER PEACE: Thank you.

7 CHAIRPERSON PETERSEN: Okay. Next speaker is Aan
8 Tan with the Riverside County College District.

9 MR. TAN: Riverside Community College.

10 Thank you for giving us this opportunity,
11 Mr. Petersen and Members of the Board.

12 CHAIRPERSON PETERSEN: Please state your name and
13 your affiliation.

14 MR. TAN: My name is Aan Tan from Riverside
15 Community College. On behalf of Riverside Community
16 College, we are here to accept responsibility for
17 meeting --

18 THE REPORTER: Use the microphone, please.

19 MR. TAN: On behalf of Riverside Community
20 College, we are here to accept our responsibility.

21 We do not feel that -- we're very close to meeting
22 that. And we are also dependent on construction waste.

23 And in 2004, we just passed our capital bonds and
24 it's a lot of planning in 2005.

25 CHAIRPERSON PETERSEN: You have to speak closer

1 into the microphone so we can hear you, please.

2 MR. TAN: Okay.

3 In 2004, we passed our capital bond. In 2004, we
4 pass our capital bonds. So there's a lot of plan being
5 done. Now we will -- we will be up to par. Look at our
6 numbers. We only four points away from 50 points. That
7 is all more on recycling and actual internal, not
8 construction.

9 And on top of that, we have a little bit of a mix
10 up in our own operations. And we feel very good that with
11 Trevor's help and Mark' help, very wonderful, very great,
12 leader of them all. We are in the process to change from
13 one college, two campuses -- three campuses to one
14 district, three colleges. So we are in the process of
15 redefining who is responsible for what and what
16 information have to go to where.

17 So those are the things. But we all feel strongly
18 that we will meet the 50 percent next year.

19 And give us time and asking for additional time
20 for this errant child here, give us continuance and we
21 will be up there. Definitely we are. We take this very
22 seriously.

23 CHAIRPERSON PETERSEN: And you're four points shy
24 of the 50 percent?

25 Okay. Well, we have no doubt you will do it;

1 right.

2 MR. TAN: Absolutely.

3 CHAIRPERSON PETERSEN: I mean, that's not hard to
4 do.

5 Cheryl, any questions?

6 Okay. Great. Thank you very much.

7 We have Mr. Stephen Reed, California State
8 University, Monterey Bay.

9 MR. REED: I was with Dino.

10 CHAIRPERSON PETERSEN: Okay. So you're all done?

11 MR. REED: Correct.

12 CHAIRPERSON PETERSEN: Murphy Maloney, California
13 Science Center. Good morning.

14 MR. MALONEY: Good morning. I'm Murphy Maloney,
15 chief of Plan Operations for the California Science
16 Center. Part of my duties there is the recycling program.

17 We missed our goal by about six points this year.
18 So that we can meet our goal this year, we have taken the
19 opportunity to enter into a new contract with our waste
20 management people, which will give us an additional
21 30 percent recycling there; and a continuation of other
22 goals. We feel extremely confident that we will meet our
23 goals this year.

24 CHAIRPERSON PETERSEN: Great. I have a couple
25 questions.

1 So we're going to be at the 50 percent. You're
2 going together there. Now, with the tailgate parties that
3 happen at the Coliseum, because that trash, doesn't that
4 skew things a little bit?

5 MR. MALONEY: Well, it skews things and -- we have
6 programs that actually go after the tailgate parties and
7 actually pick up all the cans and do a recycling effort
8 out of there. And we get lots of tonnage out of it, but
9 we have difficulties in getting it reported because we
10 have two or three different agencies that participate in
11 that. Okay?

12 So this year, we have done a lot better at
13 requiring people to report the tonnage they actually pull
14 out and recycle. And like I said, our normal -- our
15 normal waste diversion -- waste hauler is going to produce
16 up to 30 percent of his tonnage and we've also, this year,
17 started a major construction project. Part of it is going
18 to be a fairly large demolition effort and so we'll
19 produce a lot of tonnage this year, for that, too.

20 CHAIRPERSON PETERSEN: And maybe -- I was just
21 thinking, maybe the tailgate parties, maybe we could do
22 something with the University of Southern California and
23 let them know they should be recycling this stuff after
24 the tailgate party.

25 MR. MALONEY: Well, we try to get USC involved in

1 almost everything.

2 CHAIRPERSON PETERSEN: They need to be.

3 MR. MALONEY: That's true. That's true.

4 Especially after having lost.

5 CHAIRPERSON PETERSEN: We don't want to talk about

6 that. I don't want to talk about that.

7 Thank you very much.

8 MR. MALONEY: Uh-huh. Thank you.

9 CHAIRPERSON PETERSEN: Okay.

10 And Gilbert Acevedo with the California Department

11 of Veterans Affairs.

12 MR. ACEVEDO: Good morning. My name is Gilbert

13 Acevedo, with California Department of Veteran Affairs,

14 Veterans Home in California, Chula Vista.

15 I'm here to report on our deficiency in trying to

16 maintain or be at the 50 percent diversion. Currently --

17 I apologize. I just got off a flight, I can barely hear

18 myself. So hopefully I'm coming --

19 CHAIRPERSON PETERSEN: You're doing good.

20 MR. ACEVEDO: We are currently at 52 percent based

21 on the most recent numbers that we've run. But I'm here

22 to give an explanation. Over the past 18 months we have

23 gone through a significant number of turnovers. Our

24 recycle -- appointed recycling coordinator retired. Our

25 chief of plan operations transferred to another state

1 agency. Our administrator of the facility resigned.

2 So we went through quite a significant change in
3 personnel. As we were going through, trying to determine
4 the exact numbers, we found that we were deficient in
5 finding the exact documentation to support the correct
6 numbers.

7 So we implemented a series of actions based on
8 that: We've implemented a new recycling program
9 throughout the facility, placing recycling stations
10 throughout, ensuring access of availability not only to
11 the staff but also our residents.

12 Our facility is a long-term care facility. We
13 have a 400-bed facility. We have three levels of care: we
14 have skilled nursing, assisted living and dependent living
15 as well. So we make sure that they have access across the
16 facility.

17 We've also allocated funds to the recycling
18 program this year so that we can purchase items to support
19 the recycling program. We currently are -- have ordered
20 new bins, again, to support the recycling program
21 throughout the facility.

22 I've -- we've sent members of the plan operations
23 and also our recycling coordinator to a most recent
24 recycle -- resource fair seminar. And we're actually
25 entertaining the thought of bringing it to our facility

1 the next time and sponsoring it, just to show the rest of
2 the facility how interested and how dedicated we are to
3 this program.

4 We are setting up a facility-wide training to not
5 only educate the staff but also educate the residents that
6 live at the facility.

7 And during our town halls, I spend a lot of time
8 talking about recycling to the residents as well.

9 So as I mentioned, we are currently at 52 percent.
10 I anticipate our numbers next month to increase even more,
11 based on the number of issues and things that we put into
12 place.

13 And I -- that concludes basically my report or
14 presentation, unless you have any questions.

15 CHAIRPERSON PETERSEN: Thank you, Gilbert.

16 COMMITTEE MEMBER PEACE: The City of Chula Vista
17 is really aggressive with their recycling programs. Have
18 you asked the City for any help with your programs?

19 MR. ACEVEDO: As a matter of fact, we have. That
20 was part of us getting involved in some of these seminars.
21 And Chula Vista has been very supportive. We're very --
22 the community as a whole has been very supportive of the
23 veteran's home. So we feel we are on the right track now;
24 we are on the way to improving our numbers.

25 COMMITTEE MEMBER PEACE: Thank you.

1 MR. ACEVEDO: Thank you.

2 CHAIRPERSON PETERSEN: Thank you, Gilbert.

3 MR. ACEVEDO: Thank you.

4 CHAIRPERSON PETERSEN: Cheryl, do you want to make
5 a motion?

6 COMMITTEE MEMBER PEACE: That was all the
7 speakers?

8 I guess I'm kind of having a problem with this,
9 because I realize statute doesn't allow for a good faith
10 effort for some of these. But can't we say, anyway, that
11 they made a good faith effort? I mean, I don't know if I
12 want to go as far as to place all these agencies on a
13 non-compliant list and direct them to send a letter to the
14 Legislature and the governor. I'm just wondering --

15 CHAIRPERSON PETERSEN: Elliot, can you help us?

16 CHIEF COUNSEL BLOCK: Elliot Block from legal
17 office.

18 As you had correctly indicated, the statute
19 doesn't provide for any enforcement. What -- over the
20 last couple of years, what staff has developed, with
21 direction from the Board, is some methods for at least
22 trying to publicize how facilities and state agencies are
23 doing, and the like.

24 You had an item last month which set forth the
25 list of options that staff could bring forward to you.

1 But it's within the Board's authority to decide which, if
2 any, of those options you want to use, which facilities or
3 state agencies you want to apply those to. Whether that's
4 not included in the letter to the Legislature or the ones
5 that are -- you know, what you consider to be a good faith
6 effort and/or whether that notification with a
7 non-compliant list includes some sort of an asterisk that
8 says, while they are technically not at 50 percent -- I
9 mean, you know, you have the variety of those options.
10 It's really how far you would like this to play out.

11 The item you had last month really was just
12 identified -- the staff would bring it forward, all of
13 those options for you to make a recommendation. But it's
14 still for you all to pick and choose how you want that to
15 work. And that's, of course, why the resolution in front
16 of you has essentially four different groups because it --
17 you have a variety of options to pick from.

18 COMMITTEE MEMBER PEACE: I guess when I look at
19 these, especially like the correctional facilities, I'm
20 thinking, what is -- what would be the purpose of putting
21 them on a non-compliant list and sending a letter to the
22 governor? I'm just thinking out loud, here. Everybody
23 can tell me --

24 CHAIRPERSON PETERSEN: I'm with you on this,
25 Cheryl.

1 COMMITTEE MEMBER PEACE: It seems like they have
2 extraordinary circumstances. I am surprised that they are
3 at 46 or 45 percent, that they can do that well with
4 everything that is going on in these correctional
5 facilities.

6 And you even heard from Donovan, some of the
7 things that, you know, they are trying but they have some
8 really hard things they have to deal with.

9 So I'm just wondering what -- for us, what the
10 purpose would be to send the letter to the governor or
11 send somebody out there, when it seems to me they are
12 actually, under the circumstances, getting 45, 46 percent
13 is pretty darn good.

14 ACTING CHIEF COUNSEL BLOCK: I will let Trevor
15 pipe in with more specifics. But I think, in general, the
16 idea behind any number of these things is to just simply
17 keep the public noticed slash pressure on for those
18 facilities and agencies to keep working to get over
19 50 percent.

20 I mean, that's the concept. Exactly what the
21 right method is to get there is why you have a variety of
22 options in front of you.

23 I don't know if you wanted to add to that.

24 CHAIRPERSON PETERSEN: Go ahead, Trevor.

25 //

1 STATE AGENCY ASSISTANCE SECTION SUPERVISOR

2 O'SHAUGHNESSY: As was stated by Mr. Block, I'm in
3 complete concurrence. As you have heard by the presenters
4 today as well as the written documentation received from
5 the individuals that couldn't make today's hearing, they
6 have already overcome many of their hurdles. They have
7 submitted plans of corrections. You've heard several
8 comments about how they've already corrected and are
9 achieving the 50 percent. From the standpoint of
10 consistency, there might be a recommendation from staff,
11 as was stated by Elliot, as well, that we just note on a
12 Web site of noncompliance, those state agencies that have
13 not met the minimum requirements for this particular
14 reporting year and continue to monitor and watch to assure
15 continued compliance.

16 The 2006 annual reports, the portal of submittal,
17 is open to all state agencies approximately January 8th of
18 2007; that's just a few weeks away. They are all
19 submitted by April 1st. We could follow up with these
20 agencies and ask them to submit, to the best of their
21 abilities, in an expeditious fashion -- although we can't
22 require them to be prior to April 1st, but ask them if
23 they are capable of doing such -- to further show their
24 commitment to the achievement of the 50 percent or beyond
25 to show, you know, their follow through of their total

1 commitment.

2 Again, Ms. Peace, as you were stating, just
3 stating some things out loud, the item and the resolution
4 was prepared based on the options that are considered and
5 were dutifully as well as presented and put together in a
6 fashion of equitable standpoint, as was presented by the
7 Board and was directed by the Board.

8 That's not to say that they all need to be
9 implemented as was presented. But that was how that
10 resolution was prepared.

11 CHAIRPERSON PETERSEN: See, I have problem too
12 with -- just the agencies that were here just now, at the
13 46, 45 -- like the Science Center, I have been there twice
14 just to see what's going on. And they turned that whole
15 thing around, although they weren't counting everything
16 that was on the facility, because everyone knows the
17 Coliseum is huge and the facility is there. But they are
18 right back up where they need to be and it's going to be
19 fine.

20 COMMITTEE MEMBER PEACE: Some of these have a good
21 faith -- to me, it seemed they made a good faith effort.
22 When I looked down the list at, like, and then the
23 21st DAA. They can go on a list somewhere. I mean, they
24 have over 7,000 tons. They rely too much on demolition.
25 They are only 26 percent. We need to keep on eye on them.

1 The 36 DAA, they are at 46 percent. They only generate
2 353 tons. To me, boy, they deserve like a good faith
3 effort for doing that with only generating 353 tons.

4 I guess all the colleges, even though I've heard
5 from them and they say they are trying, I guess what
6 concerns me about them is that it seems to me, they all
7 seem to be relying too much on construction and
8 demolition. And I would like to see them rely more on,
9 you know, more -- different recycling programs.

10 So those, I kind of would like to keep on eye on,
11 even though some of them are at 46 percent and they are
12 trying. I'd like to keep on eye on it to make sure they
13 do implement their recycling programs and don't rely so
14 heavily on just the construction and demolition to get to
15 their 50 percent.

16 But then, except for like the college of -- the
17 one in -- Siskiyou -- the college of -- can you help me.

18 ACTING DEPUTY DIRECTOR VAN KEKERIX: Siskiyou.

19 STATE AGENCY ASSISTANCE SECTION SUPERVISOR

20 O'SHAUGHNESSY: Yreka.

21 COMMITTEE MEMBER PEACE: I mean, they're another
22 one that review -- I can't even remember what it is,
23 though. I mean, it's some ridiculous silly small amount.
24 And to me, that sounds like they are making a pretty, you
25 know, good effort. I don't know what else they can do

1 with that small amount of stuff they are producing.

2 STATE AGENCY ASSISTANCE SECTION SUPERVISOR

3 O'SHAUGHNESSY: Members of the Committee, one of the
4 options that is in the resolution and is part of the
5 staff's direction is that the executive management and the
6 Board visit with these facilities, talk with the
7 appropriate individuals, as well as have staff follow up
8 to further evaluate their plan of implementation and/or
9 make recommendations for modification of that plan.

10 That might be a method of trying to address your
11 concerns that are before us today.

12 CHAIRPERSON PETERSEN: So -- and in this
13 resolution we have before us or actually what we are going
14 to take today, help me with some direction here on where
15 we're going. Because Cheryl and I are at one with this.
16 So we want to make sure we get this right.

17 ACTING DEPUTY DIRECTOR VAN KEKERIX: What Trevor
18 was just talking about, in terms of directing Board
19 leadership to meet with the leadership of the
20 noncompliance state agencies and upon completion of that
21 meeting, we will take look at staff review; that's option
22 No. 2.

23 Option No. 2 is staff recommendation for all of
24 the facilities that are in today's agenda item.

25 COMMITTEE MEMBER PEACE: Then when you say "direct

1 Board leadership," are you talking about Board members, or
2 who are you talking about there?

3 ACTING DEPUTY DIRECTOR VAN KEKERIX: I think that
4 that -- that we made that open, it could be Board members
5 and it could be members of the executive staff.

6 COMMITTEE MEMBER PEACE: Or even Board staff
7 because some of these don't sound too egregious. I mean,
8 certainly we want to meet with them and say, just kind of
9 keep an eye on them, to make sure they are going through
10 with the plans, to make sure they are going to put them in
11 place. I think the Board staff is perfectly capable of
12 doing that. I mean, if there's somebody who's really
13 having a problem and they are just thumbing their nose at
14 us, we might want to send, you know, executive director or
15 something. But most of them sound like they are really
16 trying. None of them sound like they are not trying to
17 make an effort, to me, unless there's something I'm not
18 seeing here.

19 STATE AGENCY ASSISTANCE SECTION SUPERVISOR
20 O'SHAUGHNESSY: And that is valid. And if staff were to
21 run into any barriers, either a lack of communication or
22 were not able to, then we could work with our deputy
23 director or the executive staff team to use that higher
24 level of influence, if you will, to get in clear
25 communication with the facility or agency that is

1 non-compliant or nonresponsive.

2 COMMITTEE MEMBER PEACE: Um-hmm.

3 CHAIRPERSON PETERSEN: So but with the business
4 today, how do we address, you know, our -- the good guys
5 have made good efforts, how do we move this forward?
6 Somebody help me with this.

7 STATE AGENCY ASSISTANCE SECTION SUPERVISOR

8 O'SHAUGHNESSY: Are there any entities today that any
9 Board member on this committee does not feel should have
10 actions?

11 COMMITTEE MEMBER PEACE: Shouldn't have any
12 actions taken again? Well, like I said, the 36 DAA or 48
13 percent and only generated 353 tons, I think they are
14 making a darn good faith effort. I don't think we need to
15 go any further with them.

16 Like I said, that college that I couldn't
17 pronounce, they hardly produce anything. I don't know
18 what good it's going to do to pound them anymore. They
19 are making a good faith effort. The Department of
20 Industrial Relations, seems to me they are making a good
21 faith effort. The Science Center, they went from 6
22 percent to 44. It's not like they aren't trying; we met
23 with them last year. And by golly, they have gotten it
24 together. They are making a good faith effort.

25 The California Veterans Home, they only produced

1 540 tons. Sure sounds to me like they are making a good
2 faith effort.

3 And then all the prisons, to me, with
4 extraordinary things they have to deal with, to me, to get
5 to 48 percent is making a good faith effort. You know, I
6 don't know if you want to still send a letter to the
7 Legislature saying, "These are some of the facilities that
8 haven't gotten to 50 percent, but there are extraordinary
9 circumstances."

10 I don't want to send a letter saying, "These are
11 bad guys." I would rather send a letter saying, "The law
12 requires them to get 50 percent, but they are only at 46,
13 and that's doing a pretty darn good job for all the things
14 they have to deal with, the special circumstances that
15 come up at these prisons"; like I said, ruining all the
16 mattresses, the people have to be wetted down because of
17 riots or -- there are circumstances that are -- to me,
18 seem amazing that they can recycle anything at all.

19 CHIEF COUNSEL BLOCK: So certainly if that's the
20 pleasure of -- for the entities you just identified, if
21 it's the pleasure of the Committee, we can revise this so
22 that we -- the options that you are picking for those, it
23 sounds like -- well, I guess I'm asking the question.

24 COMMITTEE MEMBER PEACE: The other question I had,
25 I know people were here for the different universities.

1 But I guess to me, I would still like to keep my eye
2 closer on them just to make sure they are not relying
3 totally on construction and demolition, that they are
4 actually implementing some recycling programs.

5 I mean, because I know it can be done. When I
6 have been to university campuses, I can't say that I ever
7 remember seeing any recycling containers and stuff. I was
8 just back in Michigan, went to a Michigan football game
9 here a couple of months ago, in October. And what they do
10 there, at the University of Michigan, is incredible.
11 Sure, they probably have to because they have over a
12 hundred thousand people go to a football game. But there
13 were recycling containers and stuff at every single
14 entrance, and every single ramp. It was incredible the
15 recycling they do there.

16 I can't -- when we think California is supposed to
17 be a real leader in recycling, I can't really say that I
18 see that kind of stuff on our school campuses. And I
19 would really like to kind of push for that stuff than just
20 rely on construction and demolition.

21 CHIEF COUNSEL BLOCK: So in trying to go through
22 the Options, just 1, 2, 3 and 4, so for the group that you
23 mentioned first, that you believe they are doing a good
24 faith effort, is it the Committee's sense that you wanted
25 to go ahead and still list them on -- Option 1 is listing

1 them on the Web site. Is it your sense that you want to
2 list them still on the Web site but add some language that
3 basically says, "While they haven't made the 50 percent,
4 we believe they are engaging in good faith efforts"?

5 COMMITTEE MEMBER PEACE: I am just wondering
6 why -- if we list the correctional facility, what's the
7 purpose of that, by putting them on a non-compliant list?

8 BOARD MEMBER MULÉ: Mr. Chair, thank you.

9 I guess my thoughts on this is, this is for 2005.
10 It's not for the current year. So again, we're looking at
11 the past. And as we heard today, many of these facilities
12 have taken corrective steps to -- to ensure that they will
13 be at 50 percent and above. However, the fact remains
14 that for 2005, they were not compliant.

15 So you know, Cheryl, I understand your concern.
16 And again, as Elliot outlined you have four options from
17 which to choose. So you know, as a committee, you know,
18 you can decide to do any one of those four things.

19 But again, I just wanted to make sure that
20 everyone understood. This is for 2005; it's not for this
21 year. And again they have taken steps to -- to correct
22 their deficiencies and they are moving in the right
23 direction.

24 CHAIRPERSON PETERSEN: So Elliot, good idea.

25 Now, we have no option -- we have to pick one of

1 the options, period.

2 CHIEF COUNSEL BLOCK: You can pick one or more or,
3 frankly, Option 5 is take no action. And you always have
4 that option as well.

5 Where I was going, I was just kind of wanted to go
6 through them -- it seems like you have two different
7 groups: one group that you think while they were out of
8 compliance they had these good faith efforts, even though
9 that concept actually isn't in the statute. But certainly
10 the concept is there.

11 And then you have another group that you -- keep a
12 closer eye on, is the phrase you used.

13 COMMITTEE MEMBER PEACE: Right.

14 CHIEF COUNSEL BLOCK: So just going through those
15 two options with those two groups and just figure out
16 which ones you want to apply to which.

17 Option 1, as it's phrased in the item, is just
18 place them on the Web site. And what I was raising was
19 the ability that you certainly can direct staff to -- in
20 placing that list on the Web site, add some additional
21 language for those entities that you think have made a
22 good faith effort because they are at 46 percent and they
23 are pretty close, but technically they haven't made it. I
24 was throwing that out as an option and seeking direction.

25 CHAIRPERSON PETERSEN: Well, for me, that's good.

1 I mean, to -- haven't made the 50; they have made their
2 best efforts, and we're supporting them in their best
3 efforts, and then we have a group that hasn't done so
4 well. And that's what we are trying to get to in this
5 resolution.

6 So let's move on. We got a lot to cover today.
7 So somebody help me with this.

8 ACTING DEPUTY DIRECTOR VAN KEKERIX: Okay. If we
9 go with Option 1, staff has recommended that the Web site
10 that everyone be listed -- what Cheryl had talked about
11 was that Cal State Dominguez Hills, Cal State Monterey
12 Bay, Compton Community College, Riverside Community
13 College District, and Mesa College would be included in
14 that. But all the rest would be listed as the group that
15 has done as well as they could, made basically a good
16 faith effort.

17 COMMITTEE MEMBER PEACE: Do we have a Web site now
18 that would be --

19 ACTING DEPUTY DIRECTOR VAN KEKERIX: The Web site
20 would need to be developed. We have a Web site that
21 includes compliance on a variety of topics. It is not
22 developed at this point. So we would be developing it if
23 the Board approves this.

24 COMMITTEE MEMBER PEACE: Is that something you
25 want to do? You want to develop a Web site? Is that

1 something that staff is --

2 ACTING DEPUTY DIRECTOR VAN KEKERIX: This was one
3 of the things that the Board approved as an option at the
4 November meeting. It would be consistent with what we do
5 for jurisdictions, for DRS, for facilities. So it would
6 be consistent with what the Board has done on other groups
7 that have compliance issues.

8 COMMITTEE MEMBER PEACE: Okay. Well, I guess you
9 can go ahead, then, and put them on a Web site. But I
10 think you should list some that are -- can we list that
11 they are making a good faith effort, if they are not at 50
12 percent, that they are making a good faith effort.

13 CHAIRPERSON PETERSEN: Elliot said we can do that.

14 ACTING DEPUTY DIRECTOR VAN KEKERIX: We can do
15 that.

16 CHAIRPERSON PETERSEN: Okay. Let's do that.

17 COMMITTEE MEMBER PEACE: Saying that they are
18 making a good faith effort. And also the ones that need
19 to try harder; like the 21st district, you know, they need
20 to step it up. And then all the -- the ones that are also
21 making a good faith effort, the correctional facilities,
22 the Veteran's Home, the Science Center --

23 CHAIRPERSON PETERSEN: I think they have got all
24 those.

25 COMMITTEE MEMBER PEACE: Yeah, all the ones that

1 are making a good faith effort.

2 CHAIRPERSON PETERSEN: So is this Option 1 for us
3 here? Is that what we are talking about.

4 COMMITTEE MEMBER PEACE: We still can do two or
5 three also. And the only one -- you're going to watch
6 them all, anyway; right?

7 STATE AGENCY ASSISTANCE SECTION SUPERVISOR
8 O'SHAUGHNESSY: Yes, on a yearly basis, they continue to
9 report, and we continue to watch.

10 COMMITTEE MEMBER PEACE: The only one that I think
11 you need to send somebody to meet with more is the
12 21st district. But if you don't think -- you think they
13 are on their way?

14 STATE AGENCY ASSISTANCE SECTION SUPERVISOR
15 O'SHAUGHNESSY: Well, pursuant to their own letter that
16 they have submitted, that they have committed themselves
17 to increasing their efforts and are working to further
18 advance it.

19 COMMITTEE MEMBER PEACE: It sounds like we've met
20 with them, anyway.

21 STATE AGENCY ASSISTANCE SECTION SUPERVISOR
22 O'SHAUGHNESSY: Yes. They missed -- in 2004 they were at
23 51 percent; they dropped to 26 percent. They had issues
24 with improper communication with their staff. They
25 rectified those issues, and now they are continuing on,

1 and will be back on track. And they are fully
2 anticipating to be at or above the 50 percent for the 2006
3 reporting year.

4 COMMITTEE MEMBER PEACE: So maybe then they
5 should -- maybe all the colleges and the 21st district
6 then should be under Option 2, but have it say "direct
7 Board leadership or Board staff to meet with leadership of
8 the non-compliant agency where necessary." Because I
9 don't think it's necessary in all cases.

10 I think staff can decide which ones are really
11 egregious, that they need to meet with, and which ones,
12 you know, that they have already had contact with and they
13 are making -- doing everything that they can do.

14 I mean, can't you -- you guys can determine that;
15 right?

16 STATE AGENCY ASSISTANCE SECTION SUPERVISOR

17 O'SHAUGHNESSY: Absolutely. Yes, ma'am. Right.

18 COMMITTEE MEMBER PEACE: How about the letter to
19 the Legislature; we've done that in the past?

20 STATE AGENCY ASSISTANCE SECTION SUPERVISOR

21 O'SHAUGHNESSY: Yes, we have.

22 COMMITTEE MEMBER PEACE: Is that something the
23 Legislature expects, because of AB 75, is this list?

24 STATE AGENCY ASSISTANCE SECTION SUPERVISOR

25 O'SHAUGHNESSY: There's nothing specifically in statute

1 that requires it. It was an action that has traditionally
2 been done by us. We have never received any response to
3 our letters or inquiries.

4 CHAIRPERSON PETERSEN: Just send it over there
5 with all the other stuff they do.

6 COMMITTEE MEMBER PEACE: Nobody's paying attention
7 to this, anyway, so do we still want to send a letter? Or
8 should we send a letter saying, You know the law requires
9 them to get 50 percent. They are not at 50 percent, but
10 we think these are doing everything that they can do. And
11 these are -- these are ones that are, you know, still have
12 a little bit to do, but we're working with them. And we
13 expect them, you know, that they are going to be at
14 50 percent next year and we'll let you know if they are
15 not?

16 STATE AGENCY ASSISTANCE SECTION SUPERVISOR
17 O'SHAUGHNESSY: From a staff perspective, by sending the
18 letter over, it is partly felt that it further supports
19 our program. So if, for any reason, there were
20 legislators that became interested in this issue more than
21 they are now, we would be able to say we did do
22 notification and we did do a distribution to bring you up
23 to speed with their requested mandate. Because they
24 reserve the right for any punitive or otherwise --

25 COMMITTEE MEMBER PEACE: I don't know what the

1 letter says in the past, but I guess the letter is saying,
2 "These are the ones that are out of compliance." At
3 least -- these correctional facilities, they are at this
4 percent and that percent and they are willing to try and
5 working with them, and they do have special circumstances.

6 The university, you know, the colleges, you know,
7 they are making some good -- that they rely a lot on C&D,
8 but we have been told by them that they are going to be
9 implementing more recycling programs and we'll be keeping
10 our eye on them and reporting back to you next year if
11 they don't reach their 50 percent. And then there's a
12 group that are in the good faith effort. These haven't --
13 this group has not made -- has not gotten to 50 percent,
14 but they are making -- that under the circumstances, we
15 feel they are making a good faith effort.

16 Does that make sense?

17 CHAIRPERSON PETERSEN: No. We've got three
18 categories: the good guys that have made the best efforts
19 to get to where they are; the ones that are their way; and
20 then the bad guys.

21 Right?

22 Can we get a motion on this one. And Trevor --

23 COMMITTEE MEMBER PEACE: What am I motioning,
24 anyway?

25 CHAIRPERSON PETERSEN: I have no idea. I've got

1 motion sickness.

2 (Laughter.)

3 CHAIRPERSON PETERSEN: Trevor, when we get done
4 with all of this, I want you to send the letters over to
5 Senator Pat Wiggins.

6 STATE AGENCY ASSISTANCE SECTION SUPERVISOR

7 O'SHAUGHNESSY: We can do that.

8 Yes, there's three specific topics or agencies and
9 facilities I would like to bring your attention to: The
10 first is Compton Community College. They have been
11 nonresponsive to date to our request to submit an annual
12 report. They have been cooperatively working with our
13 staff to the best of our efforts, and they are still
14 non-submittal, and we don't know what their status will be
15 for 2006.

16 COMMITTEE MEMBER PEACE: I thought that Compton
17 was on the staff recommendation list. On the staff
18 recommendation, it lists them.

19 STATE AGENCY ASSISTANCE SECTION SUPERVISOR

20 O'SHAUGHNESSY: They are listed, but do you want to keep
21 them?

22 COMMITTEE MEMBER PEACE: I thought that meant that
23 you got stuff from them.

24 STATE AGENCY ASSISTANCE SECTION SUPERVISOR

25 O'SHAUGHNESSY: No.

1 COMMITTEE MEMBER PEACE: Okay. The ones that have
2 not submitted anything, you need to let the Legislature
3 know that, you know, they have not submitted their reports
4 as required by AB 75.

5 STATE AGENCY ASSISTANCE SECTION SUPERVISOR
6 O'SHAUGHNESSY: And then the secondary issue to address
7 would be the R.J. Donovan Correctional Facility and the
8 Mesa College Facility. Both of those, for a second year,
9 are showing below the 50 percent diversion mandate. The
10 R.J. Donovan was 36 for 2004; they have gone to 39.

11 COMMITTEE MEMBER PEACE: They have gone to 39, and
12 they did talk about all the wet trash, wet food stuff that
13 they are having a real hard time dealing with.

14 STATE AGENCY ASSISTANCE SECTION SUPERVISOR
15 O'SHAUGHNESSY: But all the other correctional facilities
16 are at 46 or above.

17 CHAIRPERSON PETERSEN: I got it.

18 STATE AGENCY ASSISTANCE SECTION SUPERVISOR
19 O'SHAUGHNESSY: If I may, just for final, the Mesa College
20 Facility was at 42; they are now at 37.

21 And it's their second year for not being in
22 compliance.

23 COMMITTEE MEMBER PEACE: I think they need to be a
24 little stronger in that.

25 ACTING DEPUTY DIRECTOR VAN KEKERIX: And at your

1 November meeting, one of the options that you wanted to be
2 considering was whether or not the Office of Public
3 Affairs should notify the media about state agencies that
4 were not in compliance for two or more consecutive years.
5 So that's the last option. And that one is just relating
6 to those facilities that have been out of compliance for
7 two years.

8 CHAIRPERSON PETERSEN: Okay.

9 Can we do this? I would like to -- can we get a
10 revised motion and bring it back before the Board on
11 Thursday.

12 ACTING DEPUTY DIRECTOR VAN KEKERIX: That's fine.

13 CHAIRPERSON PETERSEN: Let's do that.

14 Is that okay with you, Cheryl?

15 COMMITTEE MEMBER PEACE: That's fine.

16 CHAIRPERSON PETERSEN: Okay.

17 ACTING DEPUTY DIRECTOR VAN KEKERIX: What is the
18 Committee's pleasure on Option 4.

19 COMMITTEE MEMBER PEACE: Well, Mesa College --
20 they have got a new recycling coordinator at the end of
21 2005. So I don't know if we need -- I don't know if I
22 want to go as far as put them on the paper and put them on
23 the list and say they're not there, we're going to be
24 monitoring them and watching them.

25 At Compton that hasn't even submitted their --

1 CHAIRPERSON PETERSEN: Let's delegate this to
2 staff to --

3 COMMITTEE MEMBER PEACE: I think she's asking me a
4 question.

5 CHAIRPERSON PETERSEN: Can we do that?

6 COMMITTEE MEMBER PEACE: That's fine, but I think
7 she was asking me a question.

8 ACTING DEPUTY DIRECTOR VAN KEKERIX: I was trying
9 to get direction on what you wanted us to do with Option 4
10 and we will revise the resolution.

11 COMMITTEE MEMBER PEACE: If Mesa College hadn't
12 tried at all, I would say fine, put them in the paper.

13 Donovan, the correctional facility, I don't see
14 any purpose at all as to putting a correctional facility
15 in the paper. I mean they got enough problems. And the
16 Compton, you still --

17 CHAIRPERSON PETERSEN: Yes, they have to go on.

18 COMMITTEE MEMBER PEACE: I guess hit them the
19 hardest.

20 CHAIRPERSON PETERSEN: That's with the letter and
21 the media. We're good on this now?

22 ACTING DEPUTY DIRECTOR VAN KEKERIX: We will
23 revise the resolution and the agenda item and bring it
24 back to you for the Board meeting.

25 CHAIRPERSON PETERSEN: Thank you very much.

1 Thank you, Trevor. Thanks, Lorraine.

2 John, how you doing over there?

3 ACTING DEPUTY DIRECTOR SMITH: I'm doing fine.

4 CHAIRPERSON PETERSEN: You're up.

5 ACTING DEPUTY DIRECTOR SMITH: This is Item E, the
6 Deputy Director's Report.

7 Good morning, Chair Petersen and Member Peace,
8 Board member -- Board Chair Brown and Board Member Mulé.

9 For the record, my name is John Smith. I'm the
10 acting deputy for Waste Prevention and Market Development.

11 I have two items to cover in my report, and then
12 we'll follow with the division's two agenda items.

13 Tomorrow, December 6th, staff are will be
14 attending a South Coast Air Quality Management District
15 working group meeting to discuss their proposed control
16 measure for greenwaste composting.

17 Based on test results from the CIWMB field test
18 emission tests, Board staff has been advocating dropping
19 ammonia among the proposed control measure, that will
20 regulate volatile organic compounds and particulate matter
21 from greenwaste, compost, or standards.

22 Formal discussions with the district staff has
23 been most encouraging in that they indicate that the South
24 Coast Air Quality Management District will be dropping the
25 ammonia information from the proposed measure. They also

1 indicate that CIWMB staff has been successful in moving
2 the target for VOC reductions from 80 percent to now
3 30 percent.

4 This is good news as we approach regulatory goals
5 that may be more reasonable for greenwaste composters to
6 achieve.

7 Any questions on that?

8 CHAIRPERSON PETERSEN: Yes. John, is that --
9 reducing these levels means that they don't have to
10 enclose?

11 ACTING DEPUTY DIRECTOR SMITH: Yeah, for
12 greenwaste composting.

13 CHAIRPERSON PETERSEN: Okay. Good to know.

14 ACTING DEPUTY DIRECTOR SMITH: The second item I
15 have, Board staff actively participated in the 2006
16 Beneficial Use Summit held in San Francisco last week.

17 Board staff made presentations on CalMAX; the
18 connection between solid waste and global climate change;
19 and the permitting and procurement framework and
20 opportunities for industrial byproduct use in California .

21 There were a number of other excellent
22 presentations including one on a multistate effort called
23 the Green Highways Partnership, bringing together highway
24 and environmental protection officials to make highways
25 better than before by integrating watershed-based storm

1 water management, recycling and reuse, and conservation
2 and ecosystem management.

3 This partnership presents an excellent opportunity
4 to leverage the Board's current recycled materials
5 marketing campaign and targets the purchase and use of
6 RAC, tire-derived aggregate, recycled aggregate, and
7 compost mulch.

8 Standout case studies were also described. One I
9 would like to highlight is for El Toro Marine Base in
10 Orange County, where an estimated 4 million tons of
11 construction and demolition materials will be recycled.

12 The project goal is utilizing 100 percent of the
13 off-site material -- on-site materials for an array of C&D
14 products.

15 WP&MD staff has made initial contacts with the
16 recycled firm doing the work there, and documenting the
17 project's progress as a case study.

18 Finally, and not last, there was exciting news at
19 this conference from Caltrans: They decided to raise the
20 recycled aggregate allowed for road base in their standard
21 specifications to one hundred percent. This is a huge
22 breakthrough, and it's what we have been hoping for, and
23 support of our efforts to encourage local jurisdictions to
24 do likewise.

25 A Caltrans representative also announced there

1 that his department would be releasing a specification for
2 the use of glass as aggregate in road base. These changes
3 should be posted on the Caltrans Web site in a couple of
4 months. And Board staff will include links to those
5 specifications in the green procurement toolkit.

6 That concludes my report.

7 CHAIRPERSON PETERSEN: That's major stuff.

8 ACTING DEPUTY DIRECTOR SMITH: It is.

9 CHAIRPERSON PETERSEN: Great. Finally, here we
10 go.

11 Are you ready?

12 ACTING DEPUTY DIRECTOR SMITH: Committee Item F or
13 Board Item 14, that's a Consideration of Proposed Projects
14 for Allocated Funds for Market Development and New
15 Technology Activities for Waste Tires.

16 Kristen McDonald will be presenting with an assist
17 from Bill Orr.

18 Kristen?

19 (Thereupon an overhead presentation was
20 presented as follows.)

21 MS. McDONALD: Good morning. I'm Kristen McDonald
22 with Sustainable Building Program. As you can see, we're
23 proposing some projects for allocation out of the recycled
24 tire management fund, fiscal year 06/07.

25 And every year the Waste Benchmark Development

1 Division gets an allocation. This year's allocation was
2 \$650,000. And that's to assist in the promotion and
3 marketing of waste tire-derived products.

4 So far there's been 99,000 -- I'm sorry.

5 --o0o--

6 MS. McDONALD: So far, there's been \$99,066
7 encumbered, and that has gone to the CalMAX program, the
8 RAC program, and a reallocation in July of '06, for the
9 tire retread targeted outreach materials and promotional
10 training contract.

11 We're requesting \$85,000 for this item, and that
12 would still leave a pretty good chunk of money available
13 for reallocation when the tire program brings their
14 reallocation program back in February.

15 --o0o--

16 MS. McDONALD: The projects that we're proposing
17 here are a formal peer review of the draft final report
18 for the tire-derived, resilient flooring study, and the
19 pavilion design and construction at three green building
20 events in 2007.

21 --o0o--

22 MS. McDONALD: Some information on the formal peer
23 review is just some background.

24 --o0o--

25 MS. McDONALD: In June of 2001 -- oops, I'm sorry.

1 --o0o--

2 MS. McDONALD: In June of 2001, the building
3 materials emission study was conducted. The study was
4 done to compare standard or traditional building materials
5 with recycled content or nontraditional materials which
6 include tire-derived materials. The building materials
7 emission study concluded that further testing was needed
8 before these materials could be promoted for wider use.
9 So the Board commissioned this follow-up study. It was
10 done through an agreement with OEHHA and Department of
11 Health Services. It was completed in May of 2006.

12 --o0o--

13 MS. McDONALD: We're requesting a two-tiered
14 proposal to the peer review. The first tier review would
15 have experts who would evaluate the laboratory test
16 results and procedures, check the accuracy of the
17 calculations, assess the quality of the data, and conduct
18 a technical review and critique of the draft final report.

19 The second tier would include UC professors to
20 review the overall report content including the
21 health-based calculations. The second proposed project --

22 --o0o--

23 MS. McDONALD: -- is the pavilion design and
24 construction and booth space at three green building
25 events. We chose these events out of the larger matrix of

1 outreach efforts because of their direct relationship with
2 green building and our ability to promote tire-derived
3 products to the larger green building audience.

4 We chose the Green Summit, Eco Build, and Green
5 Build. We decided to use a pavilion-type display at these
6 events because we believe it would provide us the ability
7 to display the tire-derived products and allow more
8 interaction with attendees in a larger venue.

9 We would be only displaying California --
10 manufacturers of California tire-derived products.

11 --o0o--

12 MS. McDONALD: These are just some examples of
13 other pavilions, trade show pavilions that have been --
14 these were at Green Build this year.

15 And these are just examples of material-specific
16 booths, like ours would be a tire-derived specific booth.
17 These were some other ones that were displayed, also, at
18 Green Build.

19 --o0o--

20 MS. McDONALD: We've been collaborating with other
21 Board programs. All three of the proposed green building
22 events that we are proposing are considered an integral
23 part of the industry-wide activities of the tire-derived
24 business assistance program that's run out of the tire
25 program. And stakeholders have mentioned, during meetings

1 of staff, as well as interested parties meetings that
2 government procurement in green building, architects and
3 designers are our key target audience for their products.
4 All three of the events that we're recommending reach
5 those target audiences.

6 --o0o--

7 MS. McDONALD: The first proposed event is the
8 California Green Summit. It's their premier show. This
9 year it's being held in Sacramento. And the target
10 audience is state procurement officials. And staff will
11 be focusing on transportation so that, you know, RAC,
12 parking stops, and things like that. And this is to
13 demonstrate the feasibility and economic benefits of green
14 technologies.

15 The next event is Eco Build, being held in May in
16 Anaheim. And that will target architectural, engineering,
17 and construction professionals, and also to promote the
18 use of tire-derived sustainable products to the building
19 industry.

20 --o0o--

21 MS. McDONALD: The final event is Green
22 Building -- Green Build 2007. The event began in 2002,
23 and is making its first appearance in California.

24 And we'll be targeting design professionals,
25 architects, and the community, and they are anticipating

1 up to 25,000 attendees. So it's really grown over the
2 years.

3 We will also focus on landscape and building
4 products made from tire-derived materials and promote
5 green building products and techniques to the audience
6 through the trade show breakout sessions and workshops.

7 And is that will be in October in Los Angeles.

8 --o0o--

9 MS. McDONALD: Options for the Board: to approve
10 the products -- the projects, ask us to amend them, or not
11 approve them. We're hoping you will approve them.

12 This concludes my presentation.

13 If you have any questions for me, I know Calvin is
14 in the audience. He works in the tire program with me on
15 this.

16 CHAIRPERSON PETERSEN: Hold on. I know there's
17 questions. No?

18 Okay. I do.

19 Are two successive peer reviews needed, and
20 couldn't we do it in just one?

21 MS. McDONALD: Well, I will do my best to answer
22 that. And I may have Dana come up if I'm not clear.

23 My understanding is that the first peer review
24 will be more technical. The chamber testing -- people who
25 are experts in the field of chamber testing lab analysis

1 and things like that, where the second review will be
2 through the UC professors, and it will be just more of an
3 overview of the entire --

4 CHAIRPERSON PETERSEN: They are cross-tracking the
5 sciences; is what they are doing?

6 MS. McDONALD: Yeah.

7 CHAIRPERSON PETERSEN: Now, as we do these chamber
8 testings and -- is this going to be combined with other
9 terms to see what the cumulative VOC effects are?

10 RECYCLING TECHNOLOGIES BRANCH MANAGER ORR: This
11 is Bill Orr from Waste Prevention, Market Development
12 Division.

13 The chamber testing actually did look at the
14 emission of volatile organic compounds and specifically --
15 and Kristen alluded to this earlier. When the testing had
16 been done on tire-derived products, there are many small
17 peaks of different chemicals. And so part of what this --
18 this study looked at is a longer period of time for the
19 emission of those chemicals to look and see how does
20 things change. But yes, it does specifically look at
21 volatile organic compounds.

22 CHAIRPERSON PETERSEN: When they do tests -- this
23 has been going on since day one of the U.S. Green Building
24 Council and the things we've been looking at on toxicity
25 within a building. And the cumulative effect -- because I

1 use tire-derived products in an office I built in L.A.

2 And it didn't smell; there was no VOCs. It was great.

3 But I know there's a cumulative effects between
4 that material and the PET carpet you put on top of it or
5 paint you put on the wall.

6 MS. PAPKE: This is Dana Papke with the
7 Sustainable Building Program. This study does not -- and
8 contractor manager for the tire-derived resilient
9 flooring --

10 CHAIRPERSON PETERSEN: We're strictly on tires
11 here?

12 MS. PAPKE: Correct, yes.

13 CHAIRPERSON PETERSEN: Okay. And we still need to
14 have -- okay. So I get that part. All right.

15 Is 10,000 bucks going to cover this or are we
16 going to have to come back.

17 RECYCLING TECHNOLOGIES BRANCH MANAGER ORR:
18 \$10,000 will cover it.

19 MS. McDONALD: Both of them.

20 CHAIRPERSON PETERSEN: Okay. All right.

21 Thank you.

22 I will have -- on the pavilion, can we talk about
23 this for a second?

24 MS. McDONALD: Sure.

25 CHAIRPERSON PETERSEN: We have -- this is

1 quadruple space; it's pretty good; right?

2 Now, what if we were to team up with some of our
3 other types of materials in the same booth, half for,
4 let's say, the tires; and half for refined matching funds
5 to fix. So we have this big booth that looks really good,
6 and we've got other California-manufactured recycled
7 content products in our same booth.

8 MS. McDONALD: Well, the -- the reason that we're
9 being more tire specific is the funding source. Our tire
10 stakeholders have made it clear that they want us to focus
11 with this -- with these funds or tires -- tire-derived
12 products.

13 CHAIRPERSON PETERSEN: Right. I got that.

14 MS. McDONALD: So that's kind of where your focus
15 is.

16 CHAIRPERSON PETERSEN: So the folks that are with
17 the tires, they can have one side of this thing. And
18 then, "us'ns" with other products can have the next door
19 thing. But we're all kind of in one booth, but there's a
20 section for tires and all the things we do.

21 I'm just thinking it's a huge space for
22 tire-derived products. And can we fill up a
23 quadruple-sized booth with tire-derived products?

24 MS. McDONALD: Well, I believe we can, I mean,
25 based on what I'm hearing from the tire program. I

1 believe that we can. And the only thing with that is that
2 we would have to find other funds to supplement that.

3 CHAIRPERSON PETERSEN: That's okay. So we find
4 some --

5 RECYCLING TECHNOLOGIES BRANCH MANAGER ORR: This
6 is Bill Orr again.

7 The other consideration is from a message
8 standpoint. And I think that the other part of the
9 proposal here is to have a presence to specifically focus
10 on here we are in California, and we really want to make a
11 big splash about tire-derived products. And in -- it's
12 sort of a different message than simply buying green
13 products. We want to say, here, like Kristen's slide
14 showed, there's all these --

15 CHAIRPERSON PETERSEN: I have no problem with
16 that, Bill.

17 RECYCLING TECHNOLOGIES BRANCH MANAGER ORR: So the
18 other part is the message part. And we're concerned that
19 that would confuse or dilute the message about buying
20 tire-derived products.

21 Now, in regard to the other product types, there's
22 two things that are worth pointing out. One is that there
23 will be a larger green building presence at the Green
24 Build Conference. There's actually the first planning
25 meeting for that program to have a California green

1 building presence. And that's going to be held at the
2 Ziggurat this Thursday.

3 So the idea of having a broader presence of green
4 build, that would be above and beyond what we're talking
5 about here. The other thing, in regard to the Green
6 Summit here in Sacramento, we're also planning on having a
7 green procurement booth that focuses not on the
8 transportation-related products, that Kristen highlighted,
9 but on the other recycled content products and focusing on
10 green procurement for state agencies.

11 BOARD CHAIRPERSON BROWN: Quick question: Is all
12 of this outreach and booth preparation being done in
13 coordination with our Office of Public Affairs?

14 MS. McDONALD: Absolutely.

15 RECYCLING TECHNOLOGIES BRANCH MANAGER ORR:
16 Absolutely.

17 BOARD CHAIRPERSON BROWN: I just want to make sure
18 there's a consistency in the, you know, messaging and the,
19 you know, the displays of all of our products. And I
20 think it's imperative that they are involved in the
21 front-end planning of all of this and know where we are,
22 because a lot of these things are news to me.

23 MS. McDONALD: Sure. Absolutely.

24 And we have been meeting with Jon Myers and his
25 staff.

1 CHAIRPERSON PETERSEN: Help us, Jon.

2 PUBLIC AFFAIRS ASSISTANT DIRECTOR MYERS: Jon
3 Myers, Office of Public Affairs.

4 Let me see if I can address some of the concerns
5 and some of the questions that have been raised.

6 The staff came to Public Affairs -- both tire
7 staff and waste -- market development staff came to Public
8 Affairs, looking for a venue that will be able to display
9 and publicize tire-derived products. Idea was that tire
10 stakeholders, those that make up some of the products --
11 developed some of these products, that are involved with
12 these tire-derived products, wanted a place where they can
13 start promoting -- they can get it focused.

14 I think Bill Orr and his group, what they were
15 looking to do is create a -- a focus. The message was
16 about the tire-derived products. I question -- that was
17 part of the question that I had. Do we have enough -- and
18 it's a big space. 75,000 is a lot of money to spend.
19 It's a big space.

20 I was assured that, yes, there was enough product
21 there to focus the entire message on the tire-derived
22 product.

23 The question does come in, as they mentioned, that
24 if we want to expand on that, we have to look for other
25 money.

1 Although, I'm sure even the tire stakeholders
2 would -- would agree that even promoting any type of a
3 green building items, along with their tire products,
4 would help promote the entire cause; everything kind of
5 moves together as one.

6 If -- if we move forward with our suggestion of
7 adding in other items, green building items -- and this is
8 the audience for it. All three of these events would
9 sustain the audience that you're talking about. I think
10 it would work, but we would change the message.
11 Obviously, it's not going to be just a focus on
12 tire-derived products anymore; we change the message. The
13 message would be green procurement. You know, we're going
14 to be talking about the green procurement of green
15 building items, tire-derived products being a big part of
16 that, but we would have to find some additional sources to
17 bring in those other items.

18 CHAIRPERSON PETERSEN: So recycled content?

19 PUBLIC AFFAIRS ASSISTANT DIRECTOR MYERS: Recycled
20 content, yes. I mean, it's all part of it, yes. Green
21 procurement would entail the inclusion of green -- I'm
22 sorry.

23 CHAIRPERSON PETERSEN: I'm not trying to bust up
24 the building here. But it seems to me that we could do
25 more -- John, I'm listening to you. But we have other

1 California-based products.

2 PUBLIC AFFAIRS ASSISTANT DIRECTOR MYERS: I'm not
3 disagreeing with you. I'm just laying out what's entailed
4 that. Actually, I'm more agreeing with you than anything.
5 But yes, it can be done.

6 CHAIRPERSON PETERSEN: Oh, thanks.

7 PUBLIC AFFAIRS ASSISTANT DIRECTOR MYERS: It would
8 just change the message of what staff was initially
9 looking for as far as the focus on California tire-derived
10 products.

11 COMMITTEE MEMBER PEACE: Well, you know, I agree
12 with you, Gary, to a point that you do -- we do want to
13 push green procurement and green products. But these are
14 tire funds. And I think we want to keep the message,
15 "tire-derived product"; don't dilute that message. It's a
16 big splash with tire-derived products.

17 Now, if we want to do another booth and fund it
18 with IWMA funds to do more green procurement, I don't see
19 anything wrong with that.

20 PUBLIC AFFAIRS ASSISTANT DIRECTOR MYERS: I would
21 just -- I get really worried once we start diluting
22 ourselves too much when we have so many booths.

23 I don't mind the idea of utilizing this pavilion
24 for the entire green procurement message that we would do.
25 But as you said, we would have to secure other funds to --

1 in addition to this. Because I mean, as far as I know, we
2 continue use the tire funds.

3 CHAIRPERSON PETERSEN: So we can -- I don't want
4 to go over that anymore and beat it to death.

5 But if we just did two booths, that's not enough
6 room to do this; right?

7 PUBLIC AFFAIRS ASSISTANT DIRECTOR MYERS: I think
8 the pavilion takes up probably four booth spaces.

9 CHAIRPERSON PETERSEN: You need to do four?

10 MS. McDONALD: Correct.

11 Well, and like Bill mentioned before, on two of
12 the three events, we're already going to have an
13 additional green procurement pavilion presence. You know,
14 whether it's us or in conjunction with others. So it will
15 just be that one Eco Build.

16 CHAIRPERSON PETERSEN: Okay.

17 PUBLIC AFFAIRS ASSISTANT DIRECTOR MYERS: I think
18 you're looking for direction -- are we looking to try to
19 secure other funds to add in what the committee would like
20 to see?

21 CHAIRPERSON PETERSEN: I'm just thinking there was
22 IWMA monies, maybe, that we could do some other things
23 with.

24 But I understand, you're on the message, you're
25 trying to get this thing out and make this work.

1 BOARD CHAIRPERSON BROWN: Why don't we go forward
2 with this and then direct staff to pursue the option of
3 expanding with other funds, with the idea that it would
4 somehow coordinate with what we're allocating now. So we
5 can direct staff to look for additional funds to continue
6 the recycled content product portion of the booth space.

7 MR. LATINO: Sure. I mean all this is moving in
8 the same direction, anyway.

9 CHAIRPERSON PETERSEN: Let's do that.

10 COMMITTEE MEMBER PEACE: Okay. I guess I just
11 have a question.

12 These -- you said there are three different venues
13 you are going to be at?

14 MS. McDONALD: Yes.

15 COMMITTEE MEMBER PEACE: So the venues, though,
16 deal with green procurement -- right? -- so just not
17 tires?

18 MS. McDONALD: Right.

19 COMMITTEE MEMBER PEACE: So we're just doing the
20 tire part. So there's going to be other things out there
21 for green procurement. So a lot of things are going to be
22 covered, anyway --

23 MS. McDONALD: Yes.

24 COMMITTEE MEMBER PEACE: -- whether they are by us
25 or not, they're going to be covered.

1 MS. McDONALD: Yes.

2 COMMITTEE MEMBER PEACE: Okay.

3 I would like to move Resolution No. 2006-224,
4 revised.

5 CHAIRPERSON PETERSEN: Oh, I will second that.

6 MS. McDONALD: Thank you.

7 EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT BALLUCH: Peace?

8 COMMITTEE MEMBER PEACE: Aye.

9 EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT BALLUCH: Petersen?

10 CHAIRPERSON PETERSEN: Aye.

11 We've got Item 15 coming up.

12 We're going to take a, please, how about a
13 seven-minute break, if you don't mind. We'll be back here
14 in seven minutes, so everybody can take a quick break,
15 here. Because the next item is a long one.

16 (Thereupon a break was taken in
17 proceedings.)

18 CHAIRPERSON PETERSEN: We would like to reconvene,
19 please. And for the record, on Item 14, that goes for
20 fiscal consent.

21 Okay. We've got Item 15.

22 ACTING DEPUTY DIRECTOR SMITH: Consideration of
23 Collaborative Products to Increase the Collection of
24 Plastic Film Products.

25 Our presenters today will include Mike Leao, Bill

1 Orr, Christine Flowers, and in addition, a number of
2 stakeholders that will be introduced when we get to the
3 specific projects we're going over.

4 I might want to add that this item, and all of the
5 work leading up to it, has been a great collaborative
6 effort between Diversion, Planning, and Local Assistance
7 and Waste Prevention and Market Development staff.

8 And what we have for you -- I hope that today you
9 will be pleased with those results.

10 Mike?

11 PLASTIC RECYCLING TECHNOLOGIES SUPERVISOR LEAON:
12 Thank you, John.

13 For the record, I'm Mike Leaon from Plastics
14 Recycling Technology Section.

15 Good morning, Chairman Petersen and Board Members.

16 The projects we are presenting to you today do
17 represent a culmination of two years' worth of work, to
18 develop a more comprehensive solution for managing film
19 plastic in California. The proposed projects were
20 developed through a Board-like collaborative process with
21 our internal and external stakeholders.

22 The item in your packet was written up as a
23 consideration item. But given that we'll be presenting a
24 lot of enough information to the Board members today, and
25 the fact that the collaborative process can moved forward

1 without a formal Board action, we're recommending that the
2 item be treated as a discussion item.

3 The presentation will have three parts:
4 introduction and background, which I will present; then we
5 will have project summaries presented by Christine Flowers
6 and our guest stakeholders; then I will wrap up with a
7 brief conclusion.

8 Looks like we're still trying to pull up the
9 presentation.

10 Just a moment.

11 (Thereupon an overhead presentation was
12 presented as follows.)

13 PLASTIC RECYCLING TECHNOLOGIES SUPERVISOR LEAON:
14 Regarding the background, I will be discussing briefly the
15 driving factors, the process itself, and accomplishments
16 and results.

17 --o0o--

18 PLASTIC RECYCLING TECHNOLOGIES SUPERVISOR LEAON:
19 Regarding the driving factors, there are basically two
20 forces that work: economic and environmental. On the
21 economic side, the increased raw material cost of product
22 manufacturing resulting from increased oil and natural gas
23 costs makes post-consumer an attractive alternative.

24 Also there is strong demand for post-consumer
25 material and from the plastic export and durable good

1 markets. The handling and disposal costs associated with
2 plastic film also are an incentive to get that material
3 diverted rather than paying to dispose of it.

4 And large retail and wholesale outlets have found
5 that it also offers a potential profit center to collect
6 this material.

7 --o0o--

8 PLASTIC RECYCLING TECHNOLOGIES SUPERVISOR LEAON:

9 On the environmental side, plastics generation and
10 disposal has continued to increase. We also have
11 diversion mandates with local jurisdictions needing to
12 divert plastic materials to get that final increment.
13 Several jurisdictions still need to meet their 50 percent
14 mandate.

15 Also the minimum content laws are driving demand
16 of post-consumer material. We hear from processors that
17 these laws are still important to their business. And
18 therefore, they support efforts to increase collections so
19 that they can provide that material to product
20 manufacturers.

21 And finally, litter. Litter has come to the fore
22 over the last couple of years as its -- better
23 understanding of its impact has come to light. And also,
24 the Regional Water Board in Los Angeles has issued orders
25 that Southern California jurisdictions have to meet a zero

1 discharge requirement for plastic debris into storm drains
2 and waterways. And that's going to impose a significant
3 cost to those local jurisdictions. So the more that we
4 can do to capture recycled material, we'll help them with
5 that.

6 --o0o--

7 PLASTIC RECYCLING TECHNOLOGIES SUPERVISOR LEAON:

8 Briefly, a quick, more specific look at disposal,
9 9.5 percent in the most recent waste characterization.
10 That's up from 78.9 percent in 1999. Total of 1.7 million
11 tons of film disposed: 1.2 million in commercial; 440,000
12 tons in residential; and 103,000 tons in self-haul.

13 Also, plastic grocery merchandise bags are mostly
14 disposed of in the residential waste stream.

15 Combined, our projects will be capturing material
16 from all of these streams.

17 --o0o--

18 PLASTIC RECYCLING TECHNOLOGIES SUPERVISOR LEAON:

19 Again, the Board did perform a study on industry groups
20 and generators and found that plastic film is a
21 significant source from wholesale distributors, building
22 material and garden retailers, general retail, big box,
23 and other.

24 In addition, 7.8 percent of MRF residuals are an
25 estimated 580,000 tons. It's also a significant source.

1 And again, our projects will capture material from these
2 generators.

3 --o0o--

4 PLASTIC RECYCLING TECHNOLOGIES SUPERVISOR LEAON:

5 Processwise, in 2005, we worked with stakeholders to
6 identify what are the types of plastic film products that
7 we want to target for diversion?

8 Through that collaborative process, we identified
9 that ag film, grocery and merchandise bags, stretch wrap,
10 and also hospitals approached us and asked for our
11 assistance in helping them divert blue wrap and other film
12 products.

13 --o0o--

14 PLASTIC RECYCLING TECHNOLOGIES SUPERVISOR LEAON:

15 In 2006, we continued to work with our stakeholders,
16 having identified what materials we want to target and we
17 developed proposed projects to implement through a Board
18 collaborative process going forward.

19 --o0o--

20 PLASTIC RECYCLING TECHNOLOGIES SUPERVISOR LEAON:

21 Some of the accomplishments and results of this process; I
22 think we've demonstrated that the collaborative process
23 can be effective and that we can work with stakeholders to
24 come to consensus and develop projects to increase film
25 collection.

1 Also, we've added processing capacity. The Board
2 funded the E&O wash line in Ventura County to capture
3 agricultural film. We also assisted Al's Plastics in
4 expanding to a new plant in Pomona to wash commercial
5 film.

6 We also participated in the development of the
7 anti-litter action plans, and we're continuing -- staff is
8 continuing to participate on the statewide and litter task
9 force.

10 We've also presented information to local
11 governments at local task force meetings and also through
12 conferences, highlighting the issues surrounding plastic
13 collection and recycling.

14 --o0o--

15 PLASTIC RECYCLING TECHNOLOGIES SUPERVISOR LEAON:
16 Our projects summaries include grocery and retail store
17 dropoff; hospital blue wrap; agricultural film,
18 residential and commercial film to be collected through
19 curbside and MRF collection.

20 And what we'll do at this point is I will turn the
21 presentation over to Christine Flowers who will be
22 presenting those project summaries.

23 And we'll also hear from our stakeholders
24 regarding these projects. And we would ask the chair to
25 limit the element of questions after we've presented each

1 project so that we can give equal justice to hearing about
2 each of those projects. And we'll have more time at the
3 end of the presentation to answer any questions.

4 With that, I will ask Christine to come up.

5 CHAIRPERSON PETERSEN: Good morning, Christine.

6 MS. FLOWERS: Good morning. Thank you, Mike.

7 Good morning, Committee Chairman Petersen and Board
8 Members.

9 As a staff member who has participated in the
10 collaborative process during --

11 --o0o--

12 --o0o--

13 --o0o--

14 MS. FLOWERS: There we go. We're good. We're
15 good.

16 As a staff member who's participated in the
17 collaborative process during the past two years, I would
18 like to say that I believe it has been productive and I
19 know that many of those involved are anxious to move into
20 the implementation phase.

21 You have been provided with project summary
22 timelines and outlines for each project. My role today
23 will be to summarize each project briefly, to allow time
24 for presentations from the key stakeholders.

25 Reference material for this portion of the agenda

1 include Attachments 1 -- Agenda Attachments 1 and 3 along
2 with the grocery and retail store dropoff collections
3 project summary and hand out.

4 With our objective, we're trying to promote source
5 reduction, increase collection of grocery and merchandise
6 bags and other film plastic.

7 --o0o--

8 MS. FLOWERS: With the recent passage of AB 2449
9 and its effective date of July 2007, Board staff and
10 stakeholders will work through the collaborative process
11 to develop metrics during the next six months.

12 The stakeholders would be the grocery -- retail
13 and grocery industry representatives, plastic bag and film
14 representatives, environmental groups, recyclers,
15 processors, and local governments.

16 --o0o--

17 MS. FLOWERS: With the key tasks, the industry
18 partners have developed tools and programs. Board staff
19 activities are to be supportive, providing facilitation
20 and coordination of outreach activities by project
21 participants, especially with respect to local
22 governments. Consistency will be important to the success
23 of the project.

24 I'm going to move through fairly quickly so our
25 stakeholders can make their presentation.

1 CHAIRPERSON PETERSEN: Please.

2 MS. FLOWERS: Proper signage is important and
3 effective communication. And we will use the tools that
4 they have already developed.

5 --o0o--

6 MS. FLOWERS: With that, and in an effort to
7 expedite the presentations, I will introduce all the
8 speakers for the project at this time. It's been a
9 pleasure working with them on the project. They will
10 briefly summarize their organizations' activities,
11 contributions to the projects and needs. We have Laurie
12 Hanson for the Progressive Bag Alliance; Nina Bellucci for
13 APC/Moore Recycling; and Kristin Power with the California
14 Grocers Association.

15 We have presentations for them. So Laurie will be
16 first.

17 MS. HANSON: Good morning, Chairman.

18 I'm actually here on behalf of Laurie Johnson, the
19 chairman of Progressive Bag Alliance who has seen every
20 aspect of these projects, all the way through from the
21 very beginning and has taken a really active role.

22 Unfortunately, he is very, very ill and won't be
23 doing any more traveling.

24 So I know I'm not as tall, and I don't have gray
25 hair; I dye it. So -- but I get more wrinkles and gray

1 hair every day.

2 --o0o--

3 MS. HANSON: So Progressive Bag Alliance is a
4 group, as I think all of you know. The domestic bag
5 manufacturers that joined together in 2005 to begin,
6 pretty much before all of us looked at these -- these
7 issues to develop credible programs: At-store recycling
8 and curbside. Took an extra step that probably is not
9 usual for the plastics industry and endorsed using fewer
10 bags and got out there and tried to educate the public
11 that they didn't need to double bag. And we started some
12 anti-litter education programs.

13 On the recycling side of it, we believe that from
14 a difference from two years ago, that there have been
15 advances; machinery and equipment has increased in the
16 ability to recycle the bags, Hilexpoly did put in a
17 washing facility in North Vernon, Indiana, and is just in
18 the process right now of working with your staff. And
19 thank you for letting your staff work with us to put a
20 washing facility in California. We should be running late
21 2007. And that facility will take curbside supply and
22 also from at-store recycling programs, and turn them back
23 into new bags.

24 --o0o--

25 MS. HANSON: As far as legislation that was passed

1 this year, AB 2449 does require all grocery stores and
2 stores with pharmacy located in them, to allow the
3 customers the opportunity to recycle bags at the stores,
4 at the location. It also requires the stores to provide
5 reusable bags for sale and print on the bags that they
6 have -- encourage them -- sorry, Kristen. Encourage them
7 to return their bags to the stores for recycling.

8 As far as the bag manufacturers and the
9 distributors of plastic bags, we are required to develop
10 an education program and provide those materials to our
11 customers, for their use.

12 PBA is also -- this is not spelled out in the
13 legislation. But we were required to put together a
14 statewide education program, and we're in the process of
15 doing that now.

16 --o0o--

17 MS. HANSON: We have developed a toolkit for use
18 by the stores. And this is a how-to, step-by-step program
19 on how to start a program, how to put the signage out,
20 what to do with the bags, how to sell the bags, collect
21 them, everything.

22 And the signage and all of the slogans that were
23 developed were developed last year in the City of Los
24 Angeles. The stores came to us and the City of Los
25 Angeles, said they wanted a program that had one universal

1 look, one universal color, and one universal theme to it,
2 so they could take it statewide and educate the public.
3 When they saw those colors, when they saw those themes, it
4 meant you could recycle your bags here, and it has been
5 approved by most of the major grocery stores.

6 --o0o--

7 MS. HANSON: The toolkit, as I said --

8 COMMITTEE MEMBER PEACE: Let me just ask you, in
9 terms of your education and your signage, have you ever
10 thought about having a sign at the front that says, like,
11 "Remember to bring in your reuse bags?"

12 I shop at Albertsons and you can buy the bags.
13 They have them there, for sale. And I have bought quite a
14 few of them myself, and I see other people buy them. But
15 I never see anybody bring them in to use them. I think we
16 all forget to bring them --

17 MS. HANSON: That would be up to the individual
18 stores to put that.

19 COMMITTEE MEMBER PEACE: Yeah, I'm just wondering
20 if you ever thought of that.

21 Because I know I have mine, and there are a lot of
22 people like me. But I always forget them in the back of
23 my car, and I walk in the store and I don't remember them
24 until I'm at the check-out stand. And I always thought,
25 if there were little signs at the beginning....

1 MS. HANSON: I have been contacted by a number of
2 reusable bag manufacturers that want to know how the PBA
3 did their program so they can do the same thing. So that
4 might be part of it.

5 Again, it's a step-by-step toolkit. It will be
6 available online. And then the retailers and the grocers
7 will also be working to get it out to their members. And
8 we're working with American Plastics Council on their
9 plasticrecycling.org to make sure that all of this is
10 linked.

11 I do have one bullet here that I want to stress to
12 everyone that's listening: And that is that each
13 individual bag manufacturer or distributor, the customers
14 have to contact those entities, those companies, to ask
15 for assistance. Because we are the Progressive Bag
16 Alliance, and domestic bag manufacturers have been
17 involved in this since the beginning. But there are a lot
18 of bags that are imported into California from companies
19 that have not be involved, and they need to play a part in
20 this.

21 --o0o--

22 MS. HANSON: Very quickly, the signage that we
23 have developed; of course, we think that anybody that's
24 walking in a store needs to see a bin and signage to bring
25 the bags back. That seems to be the most logical key to

1 this.

2 We have given the stores some examples of bins,
3 because a lot of the bins that have been around have been
4 there for 10, 15 years, and it might be time to get some
5 new ones.

6 --o0o--

7 MS. HANSON: The signs, as I've described before,
8 are very easily understandable. We have symbols:
9 "Recycle every bag" on a bag that some people say looks
10 like a rabbit with ears. But if it's plastic, that's
11 okay. You can bring all of your dry plastic bags back to
12 this location including your cleaning bags, other retail
13 bags. And again, more....

14 --o0o--

15 MS. HANSON: As I said, we're working with APC to
16 make sure that the folks know where to take the bags after
17 they're collected.

18 Again, contact your bag manufacturer suppliers.

19 --o0o--

20 MS. HANSON: And these are some visuals from our
21 statewide program that will be combining both the
22 recycling message and anti-litter message and keeping it
23 out of the oceans and the rivers.

24 --o0o--

25 MS. HANSON: We're done a lot of this in San

1 Francisco already. This is a store sign out in front.
2 This is an example. And that's what I have for the four
3 minutes that I hope I kept to.

4 Thank you.

5 CHAIRPERSON PETERSEN: Thank you, Laurie.

6 MS. BELLUCCI: I am Nina Bellucci with the Moore
7 Recycling Associates and a consultant to the American
8 Plastics Council.

9 (Thereupon an overhead presentation was
10 presented as follows.)

11 MS. BELLUCCI: So we have been working with
12 American Plastics Council for several years and managing
13 some of their plastic recycling and recovery resources
14 where we provide technical assistance and outreach to
15 communities as well as businesses, to look at plastics --
16 recovering plastics beyond bottles and containers.

17 Several years ago, actually, before the
18 stakeholder initiative was considered, we proposed to APC
19 that they develop a comprehensive film recovery program,
20 to provide information to the general public, businesses,
21 as well as recycling coordinators.

22 We recognize film as sort of the new kid on the
23 block in terms of recycling, and in terms of how much is
24 in the waste stream, but also how much is readily
25 recyclable and in incredible demand from manufacturers who

1 use material as an alternative -- recycled materials as an
2 alternative to feed stock.

3 --o0o--

4 MS. BELLUCCI: So I want to talk just briefly
5 about the current online resource and redevelopments and
6 our continued support for comprehensive program.

7 --o0o--

8 MS. BELLUCCI: So this is a snapshot of the
9 current resource. Right now, as it exists in
10 California -- and it was a pilot in California and we're
11 looking to expand it nationally -- is that we actually
12 enable the user to search for drop-off locations by zip
13 code. We are actually with a new version of the site, as
14 we're going to look at how to provide this information in
15 a -- in a national way, is rather than focus on listing
16 every single store location is to instead list
17 participating stores and a flat-style directory and
18 encourage the user to check with their local store
19 location.

20 So which will allow us then --

21 --o0o--

22 MS. BELLUCCI: -- as we look at the new version of
23 the site, as it goes national, is to focus on where the
24 information void is right now, which is -- we're primarily
25 focused on how to increase commercial film that's

1 generated in the backs of the stores and in various
2 aspects of retail and other business establishments.

3 So -- and what our goal and strategy is to work
4 and complement with the efforts that the PBA has developed
5 in light of 2449, is not to duplicate certain efforts, but
6 instead to provide tools that complement that.

7 And the area that I think is the most important is
8 to focus on educating the haulers and other recyclers
9 about the opportunity to service businesses for their
10 recovery of film. So piggybacking basically on the
11 collection of cardboard.

12 So it's important to have an infrastructure to
13 house that information so that a business, so that it is
14 motivated to capture this material, has the tools
15 available both to set up a program and then to find an
16 outlet for that material.

17 --o0o--

18 MS. BELLUCCI: So our focus with the new site is
19 going to be on a recycling directory. So this information
20 will have what already exists in plasticbagrecycling.org,
21 which is market information. But it's also going to
22 connect both the commercial generator with the local
23 recycler.

24 --o0o--

25 MS. BELLUCCI: I don't know if you can read this,

1 but the goal is, instead of me trying to update every
2 aspect of this directory, is to provide a vehicle for
3 local jurisdictions to put their own information on the
4 Web site. And this is not just in California, but
5 national.

6 --o0o--

7 MS. BELLUCCI: So this kind of -- the next few
8 slides just reiterate the focus. I think there's still a
9 lot of low hanging fruit with film being such a large
10 portion of the plastic waste stream. It's an important
11 area to focus. We've enjoyed working with the Waste
12 Board. We cannot reach out to every single community and
13 business in California, so our goal so to develop the
14 tools and have them on the Web site and linked with PBA's
15 Web site, so that the Waste Board can also help us
16 disseminate this information to local jurisdictions.

17 So here are two examples --

18 --o0o--

19 MS. BELLUCCI: These tip sheets are examples of
20 how to enable a recycling coordinator to facilitate a
21 connection between the commercial generator and the
22 service provider.

23 --o0o--

24 MS. BELLUCCI: We also would like to see, in
25 addition to material only flowing through the retailers,

1 also encourage local municipal recycling programs to also
2 accept plastic bags.

3 --o0o--

4 MS. BELLUCCI: And I think that's it.

5 So we're going to reserve questions for the end?

6 CHAIRPERSON PETERSEN: Right.

7 MS. BELLUCCI: Thank you.

8 CHAIRPERSON PETERSEN: Thank you, Nina.

9 MS. POWER: Good afternoon. Kristen Power with
10 California Grocers Association.

11 Mr. Chairman and members of the Board, it's a
12 pleasure to be here, with you, this afternoon to share
13 information about what the California retail grocery
14 industry plays in terms of the state's recycling efforts
15 and specifically information on our efforts to recycle
16 plastic carryout bags at retail.

17 California's grocery industry has, and continues
18 to play, an integral role in the state's recycling
19 efforts. Not only are grocery stores committed to
20 reducing, reusing, and recycling cardboard, plastic,
21 greenwaste, corrugated wax, wood, and other valuable
22 resources. But the number of stores participating in
23 recycling programs and the number of products diverted
24 each year continues to grow.

25 Many of the California Grocers Association members

1 divert over 50 percent of their total solid waste from
2 landfill disposal and are actively engaged with their
3 community members to encourage business customers to
4 recycle various materials, including electronics devices.

5 CGA represents 3,239 grocery store members located
6 in California, comprising 90.1 percent of all grocery
7 stores in the state.

8 CGA recently polled their membership on their
9 recycling efforts. The results are based on surveys
10 returned by almost 2,000 members, representing 60 percent
11 of our membership, and those returns were extrapolated to
12 estimate the recycling efforts of all of CGA's California
13 members.

14 In 2005, CGA's grocery store members recycled over
15 2.2 billion pounds of plastic, paper, cardboard,
16 greenwaste, wood, and animal products.

17 I do have some information that will provide some
18 additional information on that, specifically on those
19 numbers I have just cited for you.

20 CGA was actively engaged in the development of
21 Assembly Bill 2449, in support of the final draft as it
22 reached the governor's desk.

23 As you know, AB 2449 requires grocery and chain
24 drugstores to establish at-store recycling programs to
25 give consumers an opportunity to return plastic bags for

1 recycling; requires those stores to sell reusable bags for
2 use or consumption of single-use bags; and allows other
3 stores to voluntarily comply with those provisions to
4 further expand recycling opportunities for consumers
5 throughout the state.

6 CGA's support of the measure was predicated on a
7 state preemption of local ordinances regarding plastic
8 bags. We and our member companies believe AB 2449
9 establishes a reasonable and comprehensive plastic bag
10 recycling program for consumers, the retail community, and
11 reduces what could become a confusing patchwork of
12 programs and activity at the local level.

13 CGA will continue to work in collaboration with
14 our retail industry partners, bag manufactures, and
15 Integrated Waste Management Board to seek avenues for
16 compliance.

17 The Progressive Bag Alliance has proactively
18 prepared a toolkit to provide retailers the assistance in
19 implementing the plastic bag recycling program. And we
20 appreciate their ongoing educational and outreach
21 activities.

22 I was asked to provide you some thoughts on what
23 the Integrated Waste Management Board could do to help
24 retailers in complying with this provision, and we believe
25 they provide the most needed assistance through the retail

1 community by working with local jurisdictions and waste
2 haulers to increase opportunities for pickup of collected
3 materials and to provide outlets for the materials
4 collected.

5 Specifically, the participation of smaller
6 retailers and those rural jurisdictions will be greatly
7 enhanced if the local jurisdictions partner with the
8 retail community to develop easy collection of the
9 materials collected.

10 We would greatly appreciate any assistance the
11 Integrated Waste Management Board and staff could offer in
12 identifying local jurisdictions and waste haulers with
13 plastic film recycling capacity and encouraging local
14 jurisdictions and waste haulers to develop collection and
15 recycling programs.

16 CGA's support for increasing plastic film
17 collection at the retail level hinged on the state
18 preemption of local ordinances and the development of a
19 reasonable and comprehensive plan. Retailers are more than
20 happy to work with their local communities. However,
21 please recognize that retailers are not collection points
22 for other sources of plastic film.

23 One business model, retail, should not be singled
24 out and used as a state collection arm for recycling of
25 all products. As I noted earlier, the retail food

1 industry is diverting a large amount of business waste
2 from the solid waste stream and should be recognized for
3 those efforts.

4 CGA will continue to work collaboratively with
5 their industry partners and state regulators to seek
6 additional avenues to provide recycling opportunities for
7 all of their customers.

8 Thank you for your time.

9 MS. LEE: Do you want to hold questions?

10 CHAIRPERSON PETERSEN: There's a lot here.

11 MS. FLOWERS: I would appreciate it if we could
12 hold the questions till the end so all the stakeholders
13 can make presentations.

14 With that, I would like to move into the hospital
15 blue wrap collection.

16 PLASTIC RECYCLING TECHNOLOGIES SUPERVISOR LEAON:
17 Kristen Power will need to leave. So if you have any
18 questions for her, now would be the time.

19 CHAIRPERSON PETERSEN: So we should do this by
20 group and ask a question. Okay. Let's do that.

21 Cheryl, any questions on --

22 PLASTIC RECYCLING TECHNOLOGIES SUPERVISOR LEAON:
23 If there's any questions for Kristen specifically, you
24 would have to ask them now. But the others, we can run
25 them through.

1 COMMITTEE MEMBER PEACE: Are you working with the
2 baggers to tell them -- I think Laurie brought this up --
3 they don't have to use so many bags? Because I can't tell
4 you how much bags I get when I go to the store. I could
5 use half of the bags.

6 MS. POWER: You know, in answer to your question,
7 there are mandatory training requirements for all of the
8 retailers. Predominantly, those have to do --

9 CHAIRPERSON PETERSEN: Speak into the microphone.

10 MS. POWER: Predominantly, when you see a double
11 bag, it's because the customer has requested it. A lot of
12 people walk to the grocery store. And for them, to take
13 public transportation for them, it is a much easier way of
14 dealing with their groceries.

15 There are manufacturers and suppliers working
16 together in terms of the number of times that go into
17 bags. And so there are programs that establish how that
18 works and what you are getting in a bag.

19 COMMITTEE MEMBER PEACE: Seems like a lot of times
20 it's two or three things in a bag.

21 And I was at Target one day, buying a bunch of
22 things. And they were wrapping sort of like in a paper or
23 something, they were wrapping everything in a plastic bag,
24 and then putting it in the bag. What is that all about?

25 So I don't know if you have trainings at grocery

1 stores and other places, on maybe reducing how many bags
2 it takes to bag up things.

3 MS. POWER: Certainly individual stores make that
4 determination. They do all have training programs on what
5 they train their clerks to do.

6 BOARD CHAIRPERSON BROWN: Kristen, I have couple
7 of questions for you. And actually, I have to agree with
8 Cheryl. I don't think the training program is adequate.
9 I ask baggers all the time in multiple establishments to
10 not double bag. And I continue to get a loaf of bread in
11 a bag. And I think that it would be great if you would
12 pledge to continue to work with your retailers on
13 continuing to educate their baggers. Because I don't
14 think I heard that from you as much as I heard it's an
15 individual choice.

16 And I think, as a trade association, it's your
17 responsibility, especially when there's legislation to say
18 that you will, as their representative, continue to work
19 with them to maybe improve the education programs.

20 So that's just a statement.

21 The other one is, one of the things that the
22 Progressive Bag Alliance mentioned is that we need to
23 contact the bag manufacturers. What is CGA doing to
24 contact bag manufacturers? Because I don't think that the
25 bags that most grocery retailers use are the ones that are

1 manufactured in the United States. They are brought in,
2 overseas.

3 What is CGA committing to do to contact and work
4 with their bag manufacturers?

5 MS. POWER: CGA and our member companies have been
6 working with those bag manufacturers, both in state and
7 internationally, and we will continue to do so.

8 BOARD CHAIRPERSON BROWN: And what kind of
9 things -- are you printing on the bags, "Please recycle
10 these"? I mean, what -- I'm a little --

11 MS. POWER: Each store has a different contractual
12 agreement with their bag manufacturer, so as those stores
13 are talking to those bag manufacturers, those
14 conversations will take place at the retail level.

15 BOARD CHAIRPERSON BROWN: So is it better for us,
16 as an organization, as a state department, that wants to
17 encourage recycling to work with individual store
18 manufacturers or stores rather than through the trade
19 association?

20 MS. POWER: I don't believe that's quite what I'm
21 saying. I'm saying that each of those stores are talking
22 with their bag manufacturers. We are encouraging those
23 conversations and providing the information that they need
24 to have those conversations.

25 BOARD CHAIRPERSON BROWN: Okay. Because all I

1 keep hearing from you is that that's an individual store
2 decision, which points me in the direction of, I need to
3 go talk to Safeway directly about how we can improve their
4 recycling programs and print things on the bags and look
5 at how they do things.

6 MS. POWER: I'm sorry. Maybe I'm not
7 communicating that clearly. We are working with our
8 stores to facilitate these conversations with the bag
9 manufacturers. So I'm not sure --

10 BOARD CHAIRPERSON BROWN: Okay.

11 COMMITTEE MEMBER PEACE: And so through your
12 association could you set some, like, minimum standards
13 that they all have to follow, like they should all print
14 this on the bag or have --

15 MS. POWER: AB 2449 requires certain things to be
16 printed on the bags and certain things to be done.

17 COMMITTEE MEMBER PEACE: Okay.

18 CHAIRPERSON PETERSEN: I have a question: As we
19 get into this and we -- I want to find out how we are
20 going to get to some measurement with what we are going to
21 be doing here.

22 Does -- has your association figured out how you
23 are going to figure out -- we've got this many bags going
24 into the store that we give to our customers; and we got
25 this much that we're going to report coming back.

1 Now, how are we supposed to know? How are we
2 supposed to measure that if we don't know how many bags
3 are going out of the store, meaning how many bags you're
4 giving away versus how many bags you're recycling.

5 Have you guys thought about that?

6 MS. POWER: We've a number of discussions with the
7 Integrated Waste Management Board staff with our industry
8 partners about how to measure that. And we continue to
9 have those discussions. Prior to the implementation of
10 the measure, we believed that it would be on a voluntary
11 compliance; everyone would submit their information. It
12 would be aggregated and provided out. But those
13 discussions are ongoing.

14 Frankly, it's a very difficult thing to establish.
15 And so we continue to have discussions on how best to
16 collect that information and how best to share it with
17 others.

18 CHAIRPERSON PETERSEN: Now, do we have -- Elliot,
19 do we have any measurements that we can do through the
20 Board? Is there a way we can help facilitate this, maybe?

21 CHIEF COUNSEL BLOCK: Well, you know, certainly
22 the bill, 2449, has a provision about maintaining records
23 and providing those to the Board and local jurisdictions
24 upon request.

25 The Board has some broad general authority. If

1 the Board were to determine that it's necessary to
2 establish some regulations, to set out exactly what those
3 records would be so they would be standardized, that's
4 something that you could look at doing. You have the
5 general authority to do that.

6 CHAIRPERSON PETERSEN: Okay. Great. Okay.
7 Great.

8 Now do we have a timeline that we're rolling out
9 on this thing? Is it like -- July 1; right?

10 MS. POWER: Correct.

11 CHAIRPERSON PETERSEN: This all has to get rolling
12 and implemented?

13 MS. POWER: Yes.

14 CHAIRPERSON PETERSEN: And this is retail stores
15 above how many square feet?

16 MS. POWER: A hundred thousand.

17 CHAIRPERSON PETERSEN: Okay. Thank you.

18 MS. POWER: I'm sorry, 10,000.

19 MS. FLOWERS: The definition is for the grocery
20 stores, the definition of a supermarket, and the
21 progressive grocers publication. And for the retail, it's
22 a retail establishment over 10,000 square feet that has a
23 licensed pharmacy. That's the definition.

24 So -- and I would like to, if we can, move on, so
25 we can have the other stakeholders and we can come back to

1 this, if that's okay.

2 --o0o--

3 MS. FLOWERS: With the next collection project,
4 the supporting documents for this part of the presentation
5 include Agenda Item Attachment 1 and 5 and the Hospital
6 Blue Wrap Collection Project Summary.

7 Essentially the -- what we're looking at is
8 reestablishment of the blue wrap collection program for
9 hospitals and establish recycling programs for other film
10 plastics and other materials. This will pave the way for
11 the -- dealing with hospitals with other waste management
12 issues.

13 We are looking at this as a way to focus with
14 local jurisdictions in which to develop some small
15 regional projects, starting in northern California first,
16 particularly the Bay Area, Sacramento, and rural areas in
17 northern California.

18 --o0o--

19 MS. FLOWERS: On the metrics, what we're looking
20 at is to try to aggregate the amount of film collected, by
21 hospital. And the hospital industry has indicated that
22 the best way to do a per capita measurement for hospitals
23 is the per bed average -- per bed average, occupied bed
24 for the hospitals.

25 --o0o--

1 MS. FLOWERS: To give you a little bit of
2 background, there are 30 different types of healthcare
3 facilities and providers with a total of over 6,000 of
4 these providers in California.

5 This project will identify a number of hospitals
6 to target in categories such as small, medium, and large,
7 including surgery centers. That reduces it down to
8 approximately -- a little over 400 hospitals that include
9 surgical units. These hospitals range in size from 25
10 beds or less in some rural areas, such as Hanford and
11 Susanville, to large facilities with well over 500 beds,
12 including three hospitals in San Francisco that have,
13 combined, 3400 beds.

14 Most of the hospitals range in size between 100
15 and 400 beds. But the larger facilities are upwards of
16 over a thousand.

17 --o0o--

18 MS. FLOWERS: The key tasks; we're going to be
19 IDing the hospitals to target -- and this has really been
20 a collaborative process in working particularly with
21 Department of Health Services and the Department of Toxic
22 Substance Control. They deal with the hospitals on a
23 regular basis. The hospital industry is heavily regulated
24 from that perspective and not regulated by solid waste
25 management issues. And they are willing participants and

1 have approached the Board to participate in this process.

2 Most jurisdictions feel the impact of a hospital's
3 waste stream because of the number of hospitals that are
4 in California.

5 Again, to put it in perspective, the California
6 Healthcare Association, which is the largest state
7 healthcare trade association in the nation has nearly 500
8 hospital and health system members. From the
9 institutional members in the hospitals, there are general
10 acute-care hospitals; there are 356. And the rural
11 hospitals, there are 74.

12 --o0o--

13 MS. FLOWERS: What I would like to do is, we
14 have -- we have Jack McGurk, who is a consultant working
15 with Sutter, a founding member of the Hospital Alliance
16 Association, retired from DHS as a chief of the
17 Environmental Management Branch; and Joe Mooney, the
18 manager of Environmental Services for Seton Hospital with
19 Daughters of Charity, were to be both presenters.

20 Joe, unfortunately could not be here at the last
21 minute. I will be helping present his information. They
22 are located in Daly City.

23 I would also like to acknowledge at this time, EPA
24 Regional 9 manager of the Offset Pollution Prevention and
25 Solid Waste Committee sent Chair Petersen a letter of

1 support for this collaborative effort. EPA staff could
2 not be present today but have been instrumental in helping
3 disseminate information through listserves and providing
4 background information.

5 Other hospital blue wrap stakeholders are present
6 today, including Clean Source, UC Davis Health System,
7 Kaiser, and CrossCut Shredding. Additionally, a
8 conference call has been scheduled this week with the
9 Kimberly Clark representative to discuss their interest in
10 the collaborative project. Kimberly Clark, headquartered
11 in Georgia, is the product manufacturer for the majority
12 of the blue wrap purchased in California and the rest of
13 the U.S.

14 Jack and I will be doing a short presentation.
15 And then we have a video clip that has been developed by
16 Catholic Healthcare West, since they could not be here.

17 (Thereupon an overhead presentation was
18 presented as follows.)

19 MR. MCGURK: Hello, Chair and Board Members. It's
20 a pleasure to be here. I'm Jack McGurk, currently retired
21 from the Department of Health Services. There is life
22 after State service. And I'm doing consulting work,
23 working for Sutter hospitals, and some other hospitals
24 throughout California.

25 Got involved with blue wrap and just letting you

1 know, blue wrap is used -- all materials and sponges and
2 instruments and all going into surgery are all wrapped in
3 this material called blue wrap, and then autoclave
4 sterilized, so that when you are operated on, it's a
5 sterile environment.

6 Right prior to the surgery taking place, as the
7 surgery suite is being prepared, these packages with all
8 these instruments are opened up. So it's like a birthday
9 party, so to speak; you unwrap the gifts, and blue wrap
10 has got to be the cleanest waste stream we're dealing with
11 in California, because everything's been sterilized. And
12 then the blue wrap is taken out of the surgery suite prior
13 to the operation; and goes into either the solid waste
14 stream -- probably most of it does. Some of it goes into
15 the medical waste stream depending on what container is
16 the handiest to throw it into. So it's -- it's a clean
17 waste to deal with. It has a -- blue wrap recycling took
18 place here. Through the Hospital Alliance Association,
19 which is a nonprofit organization that deals with training
20 hospitals and we -- we did a lot of pollution prevention
21 work in there. This became a natural for doing it.
22 It's -- blue wrap is universally used. It's got
23 polypropylene in it, so it is recyclable.

24 --o0o--

25 MR. MCGURK: It's a problem in that it's at the

1 hospitals, and how do we get it back from there? And so
2 in a discussion with a good friend of mine, Rick Parker,
3 who's in the audience from Clean Source, which is a
4 janitorial supply and hospital supply company, we realize
5 that the trucks were going, loaded with stuff, to the
6 hospitals and coming back empty. We said, "Why don't we
7 pick up and backhaul the stuff?" So we started doing
8 that.

9 --o0o--

10 MR. MCGURK: And more and more hospitals joined
11 into this: In the first year, 2002, we did about 15 tons
12 recycled from 15 hospitals. A year later, we had jumped
13 this up because of interest, almost to 37 tons. And then
14 the end user kind of fell apart and so the project tailed
15 off.

16 But I've got to tell you, there is a strong desire
17 on the part of the hospitals to recycle blue wrap. And
18 then the other thing that has happened is, as we've been
19 delving into this more and more, we've got more and more
20 facilities; like a lot of our Sutter Hospitals. June Muir
21 Medical Center over in Walnut Creek and others are
22 beginning to do source reduction of blue wrap.

23 And what they are doing is they are -- they are
24 putting the surgery tools and stuff into hard cases that
25 are then autoclaved. They can be reused and so we've got

1 this replacing blue wrap.

2 And here's a picture. You can see some blue wrap
3 up on the top shelf, and this is right outside the surgery
4 suites. And then there's tools and stuff inside those
5 hard, stainless steel-looking cases there. And this is
6 taking the place of blue wrap.

7 So this project so far has been really -- really
8 useful and helpful to us in focusing on this, trying --
9 staff has been trying to get some end users involved and
10 what we can do with this. And we've been exploring even
11 the source reduction and so forth on this.

12 One of the things, if I could encourage the staff
13 and the Board is, if there was a way that, you know,
14 hospitals could get recognized for participating in this
15 part of a project, build this into the WRAP award as a
16 category. But also several years ago when I was with the
17 DHS, we worked with Department of Toxic Substances Control
18 on eliminating mercury from hospitals. And we gave a
19 little award for that. And in the Sutter hospitals, for
20 example, we got 93 percent reduction in their 26 hospitals
21 in northern California.

22 So I think encouragement like that -- CEOs of the
23 hospital and the public like to see something positive.

24 MS. FLOWERS: Thank you, Jack.

25 I'd like to go ahead and continue with the rest of

1 the presentation for Joe Mooney.

2 Seton Hospital is with the Daughters of Charity,
3 which is a smaller healthcare system. And just some
4 stats: They were a WRAP Award winner in 2001, '02, and
5 '05. They are located in Daly City. Daly City is near
6 and dear to my heart. It's one of my jurisdictions, and
7 they are having a little problem with their diversion
8 rates, so....

9 Seton is one of their largest generators and is
10 working very diligently to increase their diversion.

11 In 2004, Seton Medical Center diverted over 267
12 tons of various recyclable materials from disposal. At
13 the current cost, at that point, at 31 cents per pound,
14 they saved over \$165,540 in 2004. This information is
15 from the WRAP Award.

16 They -- Joe sent a phone message to me today,
17 giving me the latest information. With the recent
18 reestablishment of the blue wrap recycling program thus
19 far, Seton has recycled 3.5 tons of blue wrap, film
20 plastic, at a disposal rate of 40 cents per pound. That
21 savings is \$3,000 in landfill cost of disposal. So they
22 have just been able to revamp that.

23 On the slide, they are looking at expansion of
24 recycling programs to include blue wrap transport
25 packaging batteries, flourescent tubes, and paper. There

1 is a model of service providers. CrossCut Shredding is
2 here. There are other service providers that will go to
3 the hospitals and pick up various recyclables, backhaul
4 them, and then find the market. So we are looking at that
5 as a way to increase the diversion besides the typical
6 materials that have already been diverted.

7 --o0o--

8 MS. FLOWERS: So with that, Joe had sent me a --
9 just an example of his waste assessment for Seton. They
10 are looking at various ways. And all of the hospitals
11 that we are working with are hospitals that are proactive
12 and they are leaders. And they are trying to model good
13 programs for the other hospitals.

14 They are continually removing items from the waste
15 stream and diverting them into recycling. So this is just
16 an example of waste assessment for their hospital.

17 --o0o--

18 MS. FLOWERS: There are two model programs from
19 Catholic Healthcare West, which has been a strong leader
20 in this program. I'm going to talk about both of them
21 because they are different models and different ways to
22 divert the material.

23 St. Mary's and Dominican are two locations with
24 Catholic Healthcare West System. St. Mary's has had an
25 ongoing program since 2003, with an 85 percent recovery

1 rate of their purchased blue wrap.

2 Maintaining isolation of the material from the
3 hospitals' various waste streams and observing strict
4 guidelines have allowed the medical center to chronicle
5 over three years of collection, packaging, storing, and
6 shipping these numbers without a single incident of
7 contamination to the ship market. All of this has been
8 done within a footprint of less than 20 square feet
9 including processing and storage. And it's because they
10 are using a customized compactor that specifically was
11 modified to deal with these materials. Post-consumer
12 hospital sterilization blue wrap is compatible with
13 several manufacturing processes, but it can only be used
14 as a secondary resource if it remains uncontaminated
15 through its primary use.

16 And St. Mary's is located in San Francisco.

17 The other -- I don't believe they have applied for
18 a WRAP Award, but we will encourage them to. There are
19 other environmental awards that hospitals can apply for.

20 With St. Mary's -- with Dominican, they previously
21 were recycling over 8,000 pounds of blue wrap each year.
22 They have been a WRAP Award winner multiple times: WRAP
23 of the year in 2002, and they are the leader in Catholic
24 Healthcare West Systems. After the last slide I'm going
25 to do, we have a very short video clip that has been done

1 by DHS that shows the process of where blue wrap comes in
2 to the hospital, how it's used, and how it goes out. And
3 it was filmed at Dominican.

4 --o0o--

5 MS. FLOWERS: With the implementation, the
6 hospitals approached us in January of this year, and we've
7 been able to move forward this far with the project, just
8 with providing some facilitation. Over 20 hospitals of
9 various sizes have responded to a survey that we had the
10 Hospital Healthcare System send out to try to recruit
11 members in northern California. Also, we have been
12 getting information from Southern California. We're
13 asking them to wait until we move forward.

14 Additional hospitals will be identified in an
15 approach to develop three to four regional projects,
16 focused on the Bay Area, Sacramento, and rural areas in
17 northern California.

18 The key concept is that the blue wrap may not be
19 the largest segment of the waste stream for hospitals, but
20 it is a unifying product that they all use, if they have a
21 surgery unit. And by establishing networking
22 opportunities with local governments, recyclers, haulers,
23 other materials can be targeted. Low-hanging fruit is out
24 there. Some of those hospitals don't have other programs
25 in place already.

1 As far as quantifying, blue wrap purchasing
2 stakeholders are compiling data. They are looking at
3 their purchasing records. And they have been giving us
4 information representative of 60 various-sized facilities
5 of 212 tons of material purchased just for these 60
6 facilities. And again, they range in size.

7 Recyclers estimate that this would represent
8 one-third of the combined amount of blue wrap and stretch
9 wrap, based on previous experience.

10 So the stretch wrap and transport packaging
11 probably represents another two-thirds, based on the blue
12 wrap.

13 So what I would like to do is show a quick video.
14 And if the volume is on -- there's no spoken words but
15 there's some good music.

16 (Thereupon a video was shown.)

17 MS. FLOWERS: The blue wrap has been likened to
18 the disposal for the hospital for surgery units, but it's
19 sterile. So....

20 And then this material is not being put into a
21 dumpster, but that's the recycling bin for California Gray
22 Bears, which is right across the street, and they pick it
23 up. So this process did not use a compactor. It's -- it
24 just depends on the size of the facility.

25 So that concludes our presentation from the

1 hospital project. I would like to move on or if --

2 CHAIRPERSON PETERSEN: Keep going.

3 MS. FLOWERS: I'm rolling. I'm rolling.

4 The ag film collection project -- if the
5 stakeholders could stay in case there are questions at the
6 end.

7 (Thereupon an overhead presentation was
8 presented as follows.)

9 The ag film collection project; supporting
10 documents for this part of the presentation -- no, I need
11 mine -- are, include attachment -- Agenda Attachment Item
12 1 and 2 and the Agricultural Film Plastic.

13 And what we -- what we're looking at --

14 --o0o--

15 MS. FLOWERS: -- with the objectives, again we've
16 been focused on ag film for a couple of years. But
17 identifying the amount and types of ag film plastic,
18 increasing collection of ag film and processing.

19 --o0o--

20 MS. FLOWERS: With the metrics, particularly with
21 the processing capacity and jurisdictions served, the
22 local jurisdictions that we're looking at in the rural
23 regions, we are looking for regional projects. And best
24 management practices by crop. And those crops obviously
25 are different in various regions.

1 --o0o--

2 MS. FLOWERS: The key tasks from the ag film
3 collection project include: The Waste Board is funding an
4 infrastructure study and also best management practices,
5 pooling technology. Additionally, the RMDZ and central
6 coast funded their own targeting assessment and have
7 provided the results to the Board, so that that
8 information does not have to be duplicated.

9 What we're looking at are citing consolidation
10 points, working with the local jurisdictions, particularly
11 in Tulare, Monterey, Ventura, and Imperial. In this
12 project so far, we've really been focused with Tulare,
13 Monterey, and Ventura.

14 And regional film generation; we're looking at
15 strategies by regions because it is going to vary. With
16 the education and outreach, we need to deal with the
17 Growers Association and commissions. We're looking for
18 best management practices and working with the local farm
19 bureaus.

20 --o0o--

21 MS. FLOWERS: To make the presentation today, we
22 have Alan -- I'm sorry, Alan Styles and Dan DeGrassi were
23 unable to attend, but they have provided me with the
24 information to present. And Bill Hayter, who's the
25 manager of the Tulare County Development and Redevelopment

1 Division of Resource Management Agency is present. So

2 Bill and I will be doing this.

3 We have lots of pictures.

4 (Thereupon an overhead presentation was

5 presented as follows.)

6 MS. FLOWERS: All right. While agricultural film
7 provides a flexible and inexpensive method to improve unit
8 production for the strawberry and other crops, farmers are
9 often found scrambling for disposal methods. According to
10 the University of California, more than
11 41.7 million pounds of ag film waste are discarded
12 annually in California.

13 And these are the logos of the participating
14 agencies in this project.

15 --o0o--

16 MS. FLOWERS: Central Coast RMDZ funded an
17 agricultural plastics inventory. They provided us with
18 their scope of work ahead of time, and we worked with them
19 to refine that.

20 I have a brief statement that the City -- or the
21 County of Santa Cruz has sent. They have a very strong
22 interest in maximizing the recovery of all types of film
23 plastic. They are also involved with curbside collection
24 of film and work on the other projects.

25 The County has been working with the Integrated

1 Waste Management Board for several years on the
2 establishment of a regional washing/sorting facility to
3 expedite the recovery of recycling of agricultural film
4 plastic. They've been sharing information, databases,
5 participating in the film plastic recycling meetings and
6 workshops and coordinating with the Recycling Market
7 Development Zone.

8 The County is a landfill owner and operator in an
9 agricultural region. It's very interested in the recovery
10 of agricultural plastics. Beginning in 2004, the County
11 met with representatives and numerous film plastic
12 recovery businesses, and they provided them with
13 information.

14 They decided to do their inventory in June of
15 2006. They retained the firm of Environmental Planning
16 Consultants to conduct the inventory. The scope of work
17 was coordinated, and they have shared the results.

18 So they focused on the four counties in the
19 central coast zone.

20 --o0o--

21 MS. FLOWERS: These pictures represent film
22 plastic that has been going to the landfill in Santa Cruz.

23 They began working in 2005 with a firm called
24 California Plastics, on behalf of the central coast zone.
25 The county provided numerous leads, contacts to the

1 company. They produced a bilingual flyer, distributed the
2 same to the California Strawberry Commission, etc.

3 Unfortunately, California Plastics did not follow
4 through with picking up the materials. So the County is
5 still dealing with it as far as I know. And that also
6 happened at Marina Landfill. So they are -- they are
7 looking for another approach. The County of Santa Cruz
8 remains fully committed to the diversion and recycling of
9 all types of agricultural and establishment of --
10 establishing of a washing/sorting facility in the central
11 coast region. They feel it's very important that they
12 site a line.

13 They are -- likewise, they see -- the central
14 coast recycling market development zone, likewise, sees
15 this as their number one priority. So they are very
16 interested, again, in consolidating processing.

17 In their view, a washing/sorting facility is
18 essential for any effective and comprehensive film
19 recovery effort in this area. For the Waste Board, the
20 goal of having three such facilities to serve the state is
21 almost complete, with facilities in Ventura County and
22 Tulare County well on their way to implementation.

23 The one remaining location is, and should be, the
24 central coast zone, since this is one of the three largest
25 generators.

1 And by the way, E&O started looking in the central
2 coast zone first. So they -- they are very, very
3 proactive about recruiting someone.

4 The County intends to maintain its close working
5 relationship with the Waste Board to achieve mutual film
6 plastic recycling goals. The County will continue to
7 contribute to the Waste Board Implementation Project with
8 data gathering, contacts, referrals, collection system
9 organization, siting analysis and assistance, and work
10 with the central coast RMDZ.

11 --o0o--

12 MS. FLOWERS: This is an example of drip tape in
13 Monterey County. This is the information that was sent by
14 Alan Styles. Pictures of drip tape from Tad Imura and
15 Antel [phonetic] and Glen Chu [phonetic] of Universal
16 Plastics recycled 120,000 pounds of this material. It is
17 the first time they have been able to do that in Monterey
18 County. And it's usually landfill -- and because -- this
19 is exact words -- "Because of the plastics committee from
20 this state, the material has a market, and it will not be
21 landfill. Glen and I are looking at dropoff locations and
22 the possibility of ag film clean process in Monterey
23 County."

24 Monterey, Santa Cruz, close. If we can get
25 processing in that area, it will work.

1 The collaborative process has been instrumental in
2 stimulating the dialogue at the statewide level and
3 fostering communication between the jurisdictional
4 representatives.

5 With that, I will turn it over to Bill. And we
6 would like to talk about Tulare.

7 MR. HAYTER: Bill Hayter, Tulare County Resource
8 Management Agency.

9 CHAIRPERSON PETERSEN: Welcome.

10 MR. HAYTER: This is why I sent Christine an
11 e-mail, so I can read them at my own pace.

12 We're coming a little late to this game and we're
13 also way up front. Part of this is we did not start
14 meeting with your staff until last January. So we came up
15 to speed rather quickly.

16 We had an interest from a plastics recycler to set
17 up a wash-rag system in Tulare County to serve the south
18 valley. And part of that was how much plastic do you
19 actually have. And I saw there was a quote here that the
20 UC had estimated 14 million pounds or 40 million pounds.
21 I don't think anybody really knows. I really do not think
22 anybody really knows.

23 So that was part of our approach to do a little
24 research to figure out how much is in the County.

25 We sent out surveys. We sent it out through the

1 Farm Bureau. We attended the ag show, the Ag Expo. You
2 know, it is the largest in North America. All the farmers
3 are there. We passed out surveys there. Combined, we got
4 about a 3 percent response rate. So it was abysmal; we
5 were looking for 25.

6 We actually -- while we were there, we actually
7 talked to the dairymen. And it was over 400 crops in
8 Tulare County. When I think in Ventura County, I think of
9 strawberries and lemons. So ours is very diverse.

10 So what is that waste stream? So we talked to
11 some of the dairymen to get some feedback from them, and
12 heard things that we didn't want to hear.

13 "The silage films from the silage on the dairies,
14 what do you do with those?"

15 "Well, we bury them."

16 "Where?"

17 "On site."

18 "The bailing twine, what do you do with that?"

19 "Well, we wait until the first or second foggy
20 day, and then we burn it."

21 So we have an air quality issue now. Some of the
22 silage bags are recovered. We do talk to people. Then
23 they ship them off to Oregon to be processed. The rest of
24 them go into the landfill. We have drip caps. What you
25 see in the picture in front of you is a pilot project that

1 we did at Sequoia Airport. This was on a limited,
2 invitation-only basis. And the reason we did that is
3 Pandora's Box syndrome. What if you gave a party and
4 everybody came? Then I have to turn around to my horde
5 and go, "Oh my God. We have a problem."

6 So we're starting this with looking at bringing in
7 some of the plastics from different agricultural
8 operations, sorting it, classifying it. How much can be
9 recycled and how -- and this is also the site that our
10 vendor is looking and building his wash-rag and processing
11 system on.

12 The green, in the back, is drip caps. They are
13 off vineyards. They go on in the late summer through the
14 fall, keep the rain off the grapes. As they mature, the
15 sugar content goes up. You want to keep them as dry as
16 you can. And there's quite a bit of that, there.

17 The white is mulch films from the orchards. And
18 they are now using mulch films to -- with Mylar coatings
19 on them to write on the bottom of the fruit, as the rest
20 of the fruit ripens.

21 And then we have a changing dynamic here. The
22 orchard people are now starting to use drip caps. This is
23 new. Hot summers. So you don't have the fruit riping as
24 fast. So how much stuff do we have?

25 --o0o--

1 MR. HAYTER: Okay. We did a little test run. We
2 have our stuff set aside. Then we decided, well, Teapot
3 Dome is our remote, most remote landfill; it's up in the
4 foothills. It's down in the vineyard areas in terms of
5 crops. Let's do a two-week study. This made our solid
6 waste people very nervous, by the way. They thought your
7 regulatory staff would be down their backs in a heartbeat,
8 because this stuff is supposed to be buried at the end of
9 the day.

10 But we convinced them to do a two-week study,
11 because how do we know? Let's see what happens. This is
12 at the end of a season.

13 What we have is drip tube, irrigation tube, mulch
14 films, and a very large pile, by the truck in the
15 background, of drip caps. Fifty 18-wheeler loads of
16 plastic is what is sitting there, in two weeks, in a
17 remote dump.

18 What's the shelf-value like? Oh, my God. Our
19 goal was to, for our pilot program, was 2500 tons to be
20 set aside and classified. Our vendor's looking at 10,000
21 tons to get up and running, with an operational business
22 plan of 30,000 tons. We don't think he's gong to have a
23 problem. Our estimation, based on what we took in at
24 Teapot Dome is they take in 10,000 tons of sheet dome a
25 year.

1 Now, it's also a problem for them. The equipment
2 doesn't like it. It binds on the tines of the compactor.
3 It does not go into the landfill well; they would love to
4 get rid of it.

5 So now we're on to the second step, which is how
6 do we collect this stuff and get it to the processor?
7 What we have here is a demonstration model for the
8 dairies. This is for bailing twine. It's a Gaylord bag.
9 We go by once a week and collect it. So we're
10 intercepting it before it gets to the landfill. And then
11 we're also looking at the landfills and doing diversions
12 as they come in, and finding equipment to move it to a
13 processing site.

14 So we're working in two sides of this. Economics
15 is another side of this. We don't know how we're going to
16 fund all this. We will be back to you with a report,
17 probably next year, when we figure that part out. But we
18 do plan to have the vendor operational by this summer. So
19 we are moving forward on that.

20 BOARD MEMBER MULÉ: Excuse me. Bill, you have a
21 vendor selected then?

22 MR. HAYTER: Yes, we do. We're working with
23 Viscotech.

24 BOARD MEMBER MULÉ: Thank you.

25 MR. HAYTER: Since Santa Cruz is having a small

1 problem there. Maybe we'll work with them too.

2 This vendor is also working in Guadalupe right
3 now, in the strawberry fields, bailing plastic there. So
4 there is a lot of movement in that regard.

5 To wrap this up, I would say, the agricultural
6 industry knows they need to become responsible but are
7 very reluctant to do it. They know that if they don't,
8 you will make it regulatory. So we're at a crossroads
9 here, where we're starting to get the cooperation and
10 we're starting to see some movement.

11 Thank you.

12 CHAIRPERSON PETERSEN: Thank you, Bill. Very
13 interesting.

14 MS. FLOWERS: There's just one last slide.
15 Obviously, the Waste Board is aware of Ventura County's
16 efforts. And we wanted to make sure that we had a slide
17 for them.

18 So I will conclude with that and just mention,
19 we've -- also the Waste Board is aware of Agri-Plas in
20 Oregon. They are also sourcing material out of ten
21 counties in California. So they are actively sourcing
22 material to be processed in their facility. So we are
23 providing that information to local jurisdictions.

24 CHAIRPERSON PETERSEN: Great.

25 MS. FLOWERS: So I would like to move on. And

1 we're on the last -- the last one.

2 CHAIRPERSON PETERSEN: Good job, Christine.

3 MS. FLOWERS: Here we go. Sorry I got talking so
4 fast there.

5 (Thereupon an overhead presentation was
6 presented as follows.)

7 MS. FLOWERS: Curbside and MRF Recovery Project.
8 The supporting documents for -- the supporting documents
9 for this presentation include the Agenda Item Attachment 1
10 and 4 and the curbside and MRF film recovery outline.

11 So objectives; obviously we want to increase the
12 number of jurisdictions collecting plastic film through
13 the curbside, where appropriate and it would be effective;
14 and then increasing amount of plastic film separated for
15 recycling at the MRFs and the transfer stations.

16 --o0o--

17 MS. FLOWERS: On the metrics, we're looking at how
18 many jurisdictions have a bag and bag program; percentage
19 of population served by a jurisdiction.

20 As a note, when a process began two years ago,
21 Board staff could only identify one jurisdiction, San
22 Jose, that allowed residents to put film plastic in the
23 curbside, and that it was only a service provided to about
24 a third of the residents. That program has been ongoing
25 now for about ten years.

1 Currently, the Office of Local Assistance staff
2 are confirming with local jurisdictions whether or not
3 film plastic bags are included in curbside collection.
4 And that number has risen to 47. I believe the agenda
5 item says over 30. It's 47. We get more information in.

6 We will continue to update our list to share with
7 stakeholders. We're also tracking the number of dropoff
8 programs, collection programs, through information sharing
9 with plasticbagrecycling.org, and Wal-Mart Kids Recycling
10 Challenge to be able to provide the information to
11 jurisdictional contacts and other stakeholders.

12 --o0o--

13 MS. FLOWERS: Key tasks on the curbside. The
14 Office of Local Assistance will help coordinate the
15 outreach efforts to the jurisdictions. They key is
16 promotion of curbside collection where programs are
17 feasible, depending on the population, whether the MRFS
18 can handle it. This is not something that we want to push
19 on the jurisdictions. If it works, that's great, and they
20 need to work with the MRF operators. The MRFs must be
21 able to market available commingled film plastics, which
22 as less value than the commingled clean stream stretch
23 wrap and bags, from distribution centers and businesses.

24 Operators indicate that virtually all material
25 captured from the MRF lines is currently being exported.

1 --o0o--

2 MS. FLOWERS: We're looking at the challenges, the
3 opportunities, and the successes. So we'll look -- as we
4 identify which programs have curbside collection, we'll
5 try to work with those MRFs to see how it's working; get
6 best management practices; develop case studies; and
7 promote curbside collection from small businesses on the
8 commercial side, if appropriate.

9 Looking at this, we also see this as an
10 opportunity to help cut litter control costs at landfills
11 and MRFs. There is a cost for them with the plastic in
12 the waste stream.

13 --o0o--

14 MS. FLOWERS: In an effort to expedite, I will
15 introduce all the speakers at once. And they will briefly
16 summarize their organizations' activities and
17 contributions to the projects.

18 As a note, I will be making the presentation for
19 Mark Buntjer, who has graciously allowed us to present his
20 slides since he had a conflict and could not be here in
21 person.

22 So I will go ahead and make that presentation
23 briefly. And then Steve Dunn from Recycle America Waste
24 Management; and Ziad Mazboudi from the City of San Juan
25 Capistrano.

1 --o0o--

2 MS. FLOWERS: Challenges. As Mark puts it, there
3 are challenges. The challenges include space and cost to
4 process. And I have pictures for this presentation that
5 show the production line, stockpile, finished product, and
6 then information on the cost to process.

7 --o0o--

8 MS. FLOWERS: Mark has indicated he's never been
9 to a facility that has a preplanned storage bunker or
10 mechanism to deliver to the bunker for the film plastics.

11 They improvise. How many bags per bail? 60. How
12 many yards of bags make a bail? 40. He's been going
13 through and calculating numbers.

14 --o0o--

15 MS. FLOWERS: If you look at this picture, what
16 they are doing is setting up a sort. They pull the bags
17 and place them in a bag on the commercial line.

18 --o0o--

19 MS. FLOWERS: Here's just another picture. They
20 are trying to protect their equipment.

21 CHAIRPERSON PETERSEN: Exactly.

22 --o0o--

23 MS. FLOWERS: Then there's post-sort. Then these
24 are the bags. Then these bags are stored and then they
25 get bailed.

1 --o0o--

2 MS. FLOWERS: 35 bails to a load. And just some
3 pictures that he has.

4 --o0o--

5 MS. FLOWERS: So those are the pictures with this
6 space. And here is the key: The cost to process.

7 --o0o--

8 MS. FLOWERS: The key here is, look at the bottom
9 number. If it's a single bag that a person is pulling on
10 the sort line, one single bag, they could only possibly
11 pull 62 pounds per hour. So seeing that number, it's just
12 the way that they've tried to calculate this. So key in
13 on that.

14 The point is, it's not effective to pull a single
15 bag. So if you have three different labor costs -- and
16 these are -- he's given us three scenarios, the cost per
17 ton is the key to you want to look at: 486, 647, 874. So
18 spending on your labor cost, which may be based on your
19 location, it's going to be expensive.

20 --o0o--

21 MS. FLOWERS: So this is the graph that they have
22 been able to come up with calculations. The more bags
23 that you put, the more film and bags that you put into one
24 bag that their person has to pull, the cheaper it gets per
25 ton. And they have been willing to share that

1 information, and that's how they have been tracking it.

2 What I would like to do is have Steve come up.

3 MR. DUNN: Good morning, Chair and Board Members.

4 I guess it's afternoon now.

5 Steve Dunn from Recycle America/Waste Management.

6 And some of my comments I actually will pick up on the
7 comments you just heard.

8 (Thereupon an overhead presentation was
9 presented as follows.)

10 MR. DUNN: And before I start off, I want to
11 support the Board's activities on this important subject
12 matter and also acknowledge the positive effects and
13 efforts of this collaborative effort. We're very
14 supportive of that.

15 One thing that was mentioned, just earlier was
16 MRFs now -- I'll skip to the last item on my slide, here.
17 MRFs sort mainly to protect the system versus recovery.
18 And by "system," I mean sorting machine and the actual
19 productivity. You heard a number just a minute ago, about
20 60 some pounds per hour, per person. In the industry, a
21 standard of throughput on the line would be anywhere --
22 what we would expect our workers to be anywhere from on
23 the low side, half a ton per hour, to as much as 1.25 to
24 1.5 tons per hour is the expected efficiency of these
25 MRFs.

1 I'm going to change the subject a little bit.
2 Current single stream technology often in California -- we
3 talk about single stream because it's so predominant --
4 depends heavily on rotating shafts and screens. These are
5 used to separate the fiber from the non-fiber items. Film
6 plastics, unfortunately wrap on the screens, the shafts,
7 and the disks; it degrades our sorting efficiency. It
8 increases the time we spend cleaning the screens. And it
9 also increases fire hazards in our plants. Although, to
10 be fair, plastic -- film plastic is not the only cause of
11 that, but it compounds the problem because film wraps up
12 other material on the screens, therefore increasing
13 friction.

14 Two stream processes. As we look nationwide,
15 really we're faring better in this process, because
16 tending on which stream the plastic goes into, if it's in
17 the fiber stream, it's very difficult to separate the
18 plastic bags from fiber on an individual basis. And
19 container sort lines have rotating disks as well. They
20 have trommels and air class fires that present the same
21 problems.

22 --o0o--

23 MR. DUNN: Sorting film plastics in MRFs, the
24 methods we use, the one that everyone commonly uses now,
25 by hand, and you just saw the number for the productivity.

1 It's relatively ineffective on singular items. And it's
2 very difficult to assure quality. Because we have a
3 specialized term in the industry. Maybe some of you have
4 heard it. We call it "cling-ons"; things come away with
5 the plastic bags.

6 There are some new mechanical technologies coming
7 along. We have heard stories, although not in U.S.
8 applications that I'm aware of, of rotating shafts in
9 advance of the screens. And what these are, are basically
10 shafts that are just rotating to try and get this material
11 out. They're spike shafts. We've only heard of prototype
12 use, really, in one country right now. And there's no
13 controls whatsoever for quality on the plastic that comes
14 off or the other items that get wrapped up.

15 Reversed air shorting, where air is blown
16 backwards on an in-feed line. Also, the same comments, as
17 the prior item, the rotating shafts are really very --
18 very prototypical use and no real quality control.

19 And then finally, the most encouraging and
20 something that really does work, optical sensing equipment
21 has the best opportunity for quality control, because you
22 can dial in the material that you want to separate.

23 The problem is, it has to be, for it to be really
24 effective, it has to be installed after these screens that
25 we use to sort the other material.

1 So I wish I could say -- there really isn't a
2 magical technology right now for sorting this material.

3 Sorting film plastics in MRFs, beyond the
4 mechanics. We have -- in a MRF setting -- it was
5 mentioned earlier -- we produce a very low grade of
6 material, because there are different grades for what
7 people would normally think of as shrinkwrap or retail
8 bags. We have contaminants. We deal with food products,
9 paper, wood, food wraps, oil and grease, and metals, and
10 particularly for plastics. The average resident -- you
11 know, you get into food wraps and particularly things like
12 meat wraps are a severe contaminant in these materials
13 when we go to market them.

14 Given that most sorting will occur at the front of
15 the sorting process, where the material loading is the
16 heaviest, these contributors are really difficult to
17 minimize. And what I'm saying is everybody sorts -- most
18 people sort bags primarily now in their MRFs, at the front
19 of the process, where the loading is the heaviest, across
20 the conveyor lines. And it's just very difficult to deal
21 with that material when the throughput across those lines
22 is something like 17, 18; bigger plants, 30 tons an hour.

23 The added issue that you don't maybe hear much
24 about, but you did hear about material moving offshore,
25 there's very little of this material moving offshore right

1 now. But we are also faced with import restrictions
2 relative to quality for offshore markets. And simply put,
3 that is other countries don't want us shipping their
4 garbage and discards; right?

5 So I mean, you don't hear much about it right now.
6 I think we will hear more about it. People, nationwide --
7 maybe not so much in California. But nationwide, try to
8 move more of this material offshore.

9 Well, all that said, what can be done to make our
10 jobs easier in MRFs?

11 We would recommend an approach, or like to talk
12 about an approach, of a selected targeting and clear
13 information, especially for residential recycling. For
14 instance, in residential, should we talk just about retail
15 bags and target our information programs to really
16 distinguish that product. For commercial, should we talk
17 just about shrinkwrap rather than sort of a mixed grade?

18 Preparing materials for sorting; a key component
19 to this, for making our lives easier, place bags within
20 bags. If the resident doesn't do it now, we do in the
21 MRFs. It's the only way for us to effectively deal with
22 the volume of this material.

23 And finally, accommodate increase sorting and
24 handling costs. Few MRFs have, as you just heard it a
25 minute ago, are designed with bunkers, bailing, and

1 storage capacity for this material. It's sort of a
2 latecomer to the party. And the MRFs are just not
3 designed to handle it right now. And we can't depend on
4 the material value to fully cover the operating cost. The
5 value of this material right now, in California, on
6 offshore markets, is just a few cents per pound.

7 So again, thank you. I appreciate making comments
8 today in support these ongoing activities.

9 CHAIRPERSON PETERSEN: Steve, thank you. Just
10 really quick; on the numbers, how are your numbers on
11 overall cost?

12 MR. DUNN: I hate to say this. Our competitor has
13 actually done a little more work on this particular topic
14 than us. But I would say, what we do deal with, their
15 numbers would hold up against ours. He's taken a much
16 more practical approach.

17 CHAIRPERSON PETERSEN: And most of the market,
18 before this, was China, and most of that market is shut
19 off, because they don't want the garbage.

20 MR. DUNN: Yeah, you know, I think there are
21 people that actually have it sitting on the ground right
22 now, because there's no place to ship it to.

23 CHAIRPERSON PETERSEN: Thank you, Steve.

24 MR. DUNN: Thanks.

25 MR. MAZBOUDI: Sir, Chair, Commissioners. My name

1 is Ziad Mazboudi. I'm with the City of Capistrano. And
2 I'm the environmental division manager for the City of San
3 Juan Capistrano.

4 I got involved with the City in the last five
5 years. I was hired as the storm water guru. So I don't
6 know anything about recycling. But very quickly, I
7 realized that things kind of merged together. There is
8 not just one thing; everything kind of ties together. So
9 as I was doing my clean-ups, the --

10 CHAIRPERSON PETERSEN: I just have one question:
11 Are you happier in recycling now?

12 MR. MAZBOUDI: I'm very happy.

13 As I got involved in the environmental program, I
14 discovered that I had a lot of plastics and polystyrene
15 from my city, but I want it to stop finding in my creeks.

16 So I banned polystyrene foam three and a half
17 years ago. And the City of San Clemente, we're the first,
18 I think in the nation. And we showed up on the radar of
19 the plastic companies.

20 So I sat down with them I said, "It's nothing
21 against you guys. If you have programs that are good for
22 my City and for the environment, I would be more than
23 happy to work with you."

24 So we worked together. And I came up with the
25 idea to capture plastic bags at home, and they liked the

1 idea a lot. And I said, "I will do it throughout my
2 entire city." And this is how the curbside plastic bag
3 program came about in the City of San Juan Capistrano. We
4 launched it in March 2005. It was a public-private
5 partnership with Hilexpoly and CR&R. CR&R is my waste
6 hauler, and they have a MRFing facility in Stanton. So we
7 sat down, in two to three meetings and I said, "We need to
8 make this happen," and we did.

9 We sent to every single resident in town, every
10 household, a bucket and blue bags. And originally, I
11 wanted somehow to have the resident kind of tie, that this
12 is where you should put them. And I want them to have the
13 blue bags so that we can find them on the sort line easily
14 so they can be picked up. We tried this. And we did a
15 pilot program for six months. And we were doing pretty
16 good, actually. We were collecting a lot of bags.

17 And at the end of the six months, we evaluated.
18 And when we made some modifications.

19 So the concept was, people will take all the
20 plastic bags, put them inside the blue bag, and then they
21 put them into their recycling container, and then it goes
22 to the MRF facility. The guys at the sort line will see
23 them, remove them, put them in the dumpster below, and
24 then once they have enough for a bail, they bail them, and
25 then get shipped to Hilexpoly. And they clean them and

1 they make new bags out of them.

2 The concept was so simple that my two neighboring
3 cities, Dana Point, and San Clemente, within three months,
4 they took my exact process and rolled it, I mean,
5 seamlessly. And it was great.

6 So where are we today, after going through this?
7 We made the pilot program even simpler. We said, "You
8 know what?" We don't really need the blue bag. Because
9 for me, it was an operational problem. I had to
10 distribute bags here and there. I had to store bags. I
11 said, "That's not going to work for me. I'm a one-man
12 division."

13 So we told people to take any plastic bags grocery
14 store bag, and then stuff the other grocery store bags in
15 it, and then put that in their recycling bag. And we
16 trained the MRF guys to spot them, and they were pretty
17 good at spotting them.

18 So we informed the residents -- we worked with
19 the -- now it's Progressive Bag Alliance program. We
20 developed a toolkit for education, and we relayed the
21 message to all the residents.

22 So this eliminated the need to distribute
23 additional bags, and the residents didn't need to get a
24 bucket and bag. So it made the process simpler. What was
25 really good is, I have four other neighboring cities, that

1 all of them got on board. And now we have about 317,000
2 residents that are using the same exact process.

3 To date, we've picked up about 3 million bags, and
4 they were recycled. So this has been really successful
5 for us.

6 --o0o--

7 MR. MAZBOUDI: What do I do to keep this going? I
8 have a huge public education program in the city,
9 environmental public education. So I'm regularly
10 reminding the public. We do Earth Day events. We remind
11 them. We have a pre-cleanup event. We show them. We
12 tell them. So this is constant reminder in education.

13 So what's in our future? We continue the
14 education. And then what the City is looking into now, I
15 have about 3,000 horses in town. And I realized that I
16 have plastic bags that are from feed -- I think it's
17 bedding actually. So I contacted tracks and I'm talking
18 now to -- also to Progressive Bag Alliance to see how I
19 would like to capture all of these plastic bags so they
20 are not wasted.

21 Thank you.

22 CHAIRPERSON PETERSEN: Thank you for your
23 innovation. That's good stuff.

24 MS. FLOWERS: And that concludes the portion of
25 the presentation for my perspective and the work --

1 CHAIRPERSON PETERSEN: A lot of work, guys.

2 MS. FLOWERS: So I will turn it back over to Mike.

3 CHAIRPERSON PETERSEN: Mike?

4 PLASTIC RECYCLING TECHNOLOGIES SUPERVISOR LEAON:

5 Thank you, Christine.

6 First I want to thank the stakeholders who,
7 without their involvement in the process we wouldn't be
8 where we are at today. I look forward to working with
9 them over the next two or three years on implementing
10 these projects, which is where we're headed for next.
11 We've successfully developed the projects, thanks in a
12 large part to Christine who dedicated very hard work in
13 leading this effort.

14 Board staff will continue to play a key role in
15 coordinating implementation of the projects and sharing
16 information amongst stakeholders and helping to develop
17 the collection infrastructure and processing
18 infrastructure that we're going to need to process more
19 material.

20 We will report back to the Board on an annual
21 basis, in 2007 and 2008, detailing the progress that we're
22 making. And also, we plan to make a final report in 2009,
23 detailing the results of the entire effort.

24 So with that, that concludes the presentation. I
25 don't think we need, necessarily, a formal action from the

1 Board. But if you have direction that you would like to
2 provide us, we would certainly like to hear that from you.

3 And at this point, you can ask questions of staff
4 and stakeholders.

5 BOARD CHAIRPERSON BROWN: Thank you very much.
6 That was a great presentation. A lot of information. I
7 think the hour presentation went an hour and a half.

8 So myself, at least, I can say, this was well more
9 than I was prepared to digest. I think that staff has
10 done a great job in working with our stakeholders. I
11 think some of us want to participate a little bit more in
12 the process, in the collaborative process, especially on
13 the roll-out of 2449 and its implementation. I think we
14 have a lot of work to do in that area. I think some of
15 the stakeholders have come to the table willingly and some
16 have not.

17 But I don't -- I'm not sure that I embrace the
18 recommendation that we get only an annual review. I'm not
19 happy with that.

20 I think the process needs implementation a little
21 bit more directed than that. The next steps were a little
22 vague, in my mind, as to how we move forward. I want to
23 at least leave some flexibility, but I'm not comfortable
24 with the vagueness of where -- where you've recommended.

25 And I think we can move some of this more quickly

1 than 2009. Some of it may take till 2009, but, you know,
2 I think an annual review is not adequate.

3 So I would like to at least, between now and
4 January, maybe work with some of my fellow Board members
5 and staff on better working through the process and
6 separating some of these out.

7 As we've heard before -- and I think, Rosalie, you
8 have participated pretty actively in the ag film --
9 there's been a few hiccups, but some will move quicker. I
10 think it would behoove us to separate all of these
11 different ones out. I don't think that it's prudent to
12 lump all of the film plastic into the same presentation
13 and the same timelines.

14 So I would like to request that, to the Committee
15 Chair, if we could maybe relook at all of this information
16 again in a month or two?

17 CHAIRPERSON PETERSEN: I concur.

18 Rosalie? Cheryl?

19 COMMITTEE MEMBER PEACE: So in the meantime, staff
20 just keep pushing, doing what they are doing.

21 CHAIRPERSON PETERSEN: Doing what they are doing.
22 And we need to take a look at this because there's some
23 giddyaps and then there's some slow stuff. But we are
24 going to work on that.

25 But we have two speakers I would like to hear.

1 John Cupps, please.

2 MR. CUPPS: Good afternoon, Mr. Chairman and
3 Members of the Committee. My name is John Cupps. I'm a
4 consultant in the San Luis Obispo Integrated Waste
5 Management Authority. And I just wanted to briefly
6 comment on this agenda item and give you the perspective
7 of one local stakeholder.

8 To be candid with you, we were not particularly
9 enamored with the final form of AB 2449. Indeed, we are
10 one of many jurisdictions that actually requested the
11 governor veto that legislation. The reason we requested
12 that veto was, of course, because of the preemptive
13 language in it, that was referenced earlier in this
14 meeting.

15 And I think it's worthwhile to just share a little
16 bit of data that we have from our local efforts, to give
17 you kind of the perspective that we have on this.

18 And that is that most of the grocery stores within
19 our jurisdiction have, in fact, had voluntary grocery bag
20 take-back programs in place now, for some time. And those
21 programs generate approximately 1,000 pounds per month.
22 At the same time, our curbside recycling program -- and
23 let me emphasize this point: We don't even tell -- we
24 actually recover grocery bags in our curbside recycling
25 program. But we don't tell our residents to recycle those

1 materials. Let me repeat that: We do not tell -- we
2 specifically do not tell our residents to recycle those
3 materials. And the fact of the matter is, that we
4 generate approximately 20,000 tons per month.

5 CHAIRPERSON PETERSEN: 20,000 tons?

6 MR. CUPPS: Excuse me, 20,000 pounds; 1,000 tons
7 and 20,000 pounds.

8 In other words, our un-advertised curbside
9 collection program is 20 times as effective as the grocery
10 store take-back programs. You can only imagine how
11 effective that would be if we actually told our residents
12 that we wanted them to recycle those materials.

13 Now, the reason we don't tell our residents that
14 we want them to recycle those materials is the simple
15 economics of it. You've heard numbers from Allied Waste
16 Management, basically confirm those numbers. What our MRF
17 operator -- and we think we have a very fine MRF operator
18 in the Coal Canyon Facility. They get -- we get
19 approximately a hundred dollars per ton of the materials
20 recovered. The cost of recovering that material is \$485
21 per ton, which is right in line with the numbers from BFI.

22 CHAIRPERSON PETERSEN: Everybody is running about
23 the same numbers.

24 MR. CUPPS: And frankly, the reason that, you
25 know, we would like to be able to collect this material,

1 but it, frankly, is not cost effective to do so in the
2 curbside program.

3 We are skeptical, at best, that this voluntary --
4 with all of the good faith efforts that the stakeholders
5 are going to make, to make the program work, we're
6 skeptical that it will ever really be very effective. And
7 if you double -- if you double the current rates of
8 collection, you're still not getting a significant amount
9 of material.

10 CHAIRPERSON PETERSEN: Right. Okay. Thank you.

11 MR. CUPPS: We have asked our lawyers to actually
12 look at loopholes on how to get around that.

13 CHAIRPERSON PETERSEN: Thank you, John.
14 Evan?

15 MR. EDGAR: Chair and Board Members.

16 Evan Edgar for the California Refuse Removal
17 Council, 100 haulers and 15 MRF operators.

18 When it comes to film plastic, I made a mistake
19 this morning. I thought that carpet was bigger than film
20 plastic. But I learned something today, that film plastic
21 is more than carpet. There's a lot out there.

22 At one time, it used to be paper or plastic. Now
23 it's one word: Plastics. You go to Target, you go to
24 Wal-Mart, you don't have a choice anymore.

25 So the waste stream has changed away from paper to

1 plastics. And that has caused the industry a lot of
2 problems and opportunities.

3 With regards to the first program, on Take Back
4 Program and grocery stores, CRRC and haulers support that.
5 In fact, Joe Garbarino, ten years ago, dropped off bails
6 of plastic bags from Safeway in San Rafael one day. So
7 we've been ahead of that curve, and we don't want to do
8 that again. We would rather have a voluntary customer
9 take-back program than bails of plastic at Safeway.

10 On Item 2, on the blue wrap program, we worked
11 with hospitals more on a red wrap program than medical
12 waste. That's been our focus for a lot years, on just
13 keeping the medical waste out of the waste stream. So we
14 have not been involved in blue wrap, and we welcome it
15 back.

16 On Item 3 on ag film, it's great to start with the
17 coast and move to the valley. The valley is catching up,
18 with higher tip fees and more MRFs. They're co-located at
19 landfills along the central coast makes sense to Ventura,
20 Monterey, and San Luis. That's a good start. And I'm
21 glad to see Tulare coming along.

22 The fourth item is curbside. And I would have to
23 concur with the numbers on both -- the Waste Management
24 Allied and John Cupps said some of the people that are
25 part of the programs from CR&R, green team at San Jose,

1 some people that have been involved in this collection
2 program, about 500 bucks a ton to collect, a hundred bucks
3 a ton on revenue, so there's a disconnect.

4 But we have been offering that as different
5 programs here and there. They are not a consistent
6 program, but we see a lot on our pick lines just by
7 default. There's been MRF technology coming along. A lot
8 of people are looking at Optical -- low-maintenance, as
9 well as putting some type of bailing on MRF pick lines for
10 this, because we get it by default and we have to deal
11 with it. So we are looking forward to that.

12 We did have -- we have a big problem -- I like the
13 aspect about litter control costs at landfills, because we
14 call them dust devils when we have a landfill with the
15 plastic bags going up. And we do as much source control
16 as possible. But with the change in waste stream there's
17 a lot more plastics at the -- at the landfills. And we're
18 doing more innovation on litter control management
19 programs with our sources in order to manage those little
20 dirt devils at the landfill. But we would be very
21 supportive of implementing all four aspects at the same
22 time, a full-court press, and participate at every level.

23 Thank you.

24 CHAIRPERSON PETERSEN: Great. Thank you, Evan.

25 I would like to recognize Member Danzinger.

1 BOARD MEMBER DANZINGER: Because you have to.

2 CHAIRPERSON PETERSEN: Isn't that nice?

3 Okay, everybody. It's 1:30.

4 Now, for those who want to know, our Special Waste
5 Committee will convene at 2 o'clock instead of 1:30. And
6 thanks, everybody. This has been a long one. And great
7 job, staff. And thanks, everybody, for coming.

8 (Thereupon the California Integrated Waste
9 Management Board, Sustainability and Market
10 Development Committee meeting adjourned at
11 1:30 p.m.)
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1 CERTIFICATE OF REPORTER

2 I, KATHRYN S. KENYON, a Certified Shorthand Reporter
3 of the State of California, do hereby certify:

4 That I am a disinterested person herein; that the
5 foregoing California Integrated Waste Management Board,
6 Sustainability and Market Development Committee meeting
7 was reported in shorthand by me, Kathryn S. Kenyon, a
8 Certified Shorthand Reporter of the State of California,
9 and thereafter transcribed into typewriting.

10 I further certify that I am not of counsel or
11 attorney for any of the parties to said meeting nor in any
12 way interested in the outcome of said meeting.

13 IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this
14 16th day of December, 2006.

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23 KATHRYN S. KENYON, CSR

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